The New-York Times.

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OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Progress of the Bombardment of Island No. 10.

The Condition of Affairs on Friday without Change.

SLACK FIRING ON BOTH SIDES.

The Rebels Supposed to be Evacuating the Island.

Commodore Foote Preparing for a Balloon Reconnoissance.

HIGHLY INTERESTING DETAILS.

CAIRO, Saturday, March 22.

The Ohio River is rapidly rising at this point, (Cairo.) In the last twenty-four hours it has risen a foot. The streets are covered to the depth of four feet in some places.

A balloon was sent to the fleet of Commodore Foote, yesterday, for the purpose of making a reconnoissance of the works of the enemy.

The dispatch boat arrived this morning, and represents that the condition of affairs at Island No. 10 is without change.

The mortar and gunboats indulge in occasional shots, but so far without further perceptible results.

Steamers are continually moving with troops from St. Louis and elsewhere.

A messenger just returned from Cape Girardeau reports that the rumored attack on that point by JEFF THOMPSON is without foundation.

A special dispatch to the *Post*, of this city, says that only four shots were received from the rebel batteries at Island No. 10, yesterday, and that our fleet fired about thirty.

There are numerous reports that the rebels are evacuating the island, and marching across the peninsula to Merriweather's Landing. It is impossible to ascertain the truth of the reports, but existing circumstances favor them.

LATEST FROM THE ISLAND.

CAIRO, Saturday, March 22.

The latest advices from Island No. 10, which are later than those brought by the dispatch boat, which arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning, state that the position of the National gunboats and mortars has not changed.

Firing is kept up at intervals to prevent the enemy from strengthening or repairing their works.

GRAPHIC SKETCH OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

Correspondence of the Chicago Post.

FOUR MILES ABOVE ISLAND No. 10. }
Sunday, March 16, 1862. }

At an early hour, this morning, great activity prevailed among the fleet. The gunboats, when your correspondent awoke, were performing mysterious evolutions in the stream; the messenger-boats were darting hither and thither, now moving from gunboat to gunboat, and then to the several transports. Their eccentric motions were not of long duration, however, for soon the transports having in charge the mortarboats, dropped down to a position a few hundred yards above Donelson's Point, opposite which, in a line drawn diagonally across the stream, is planted the Kentucky battery. The gunboats at the same time drew out into the stream again, and, surrounding the transports, accompanied them to the place designated for the anchorage of the "bomb ketches."

Now the scene becomes interesting. Nearly every boat in the fleet is in motion, and all is excitement and eager preparation. The mortarboats, eight in number, were anchored near the shore, in such a position that a shell thrown upon the Missouri battery must pass over the narrow strip of land intervening, and which is covered by a sparse growth of cotton-wood trees and underbrush. The task of making fast these ponderous engines was one of no very considerable difficulty, and was speedily accomplished, the transports returning to a spot scarcely one hundred yards further up the river. Each mortar was provided with fifty rounds of shell, and sufficient ammunition for their discharge. It was their "trial trip," and all felt intensely interested in the result, though no one for a moment doubted that they would fully and creditably sustain the anticipations of their projectors. The shell thrown by these mortars weigh two hundred and seventy-two pounds, when loaded, and upon each boat fifteen men are stationed for the working of the guns. The entire fleet of mortarboats were anchored in a line fifteen or twenty yards apart, and soon after becoming stationed were in readiness for action.

The contest is opened by a shot from the *Benton*, firing "stern on" at the Kentucky battery. Soon after, another missile was sent by the same path in the same direction, but elicited no reply. Suddenly a sheet of flame and smoke from the mortarboat darts an hundred feet in the air; the ground seems to tremble as if shaken by an earthquake; the steamboats shake in every timber; a concussion of the atmosphere is felt, as if a single, sudden puff of a whirlwind had moved it; a deafening, stunning noise is heard, which echoes and reverberates among the woods and miles away on either side, and a ponderous shell is whizzing through the air towards the battery, two and one-half miles distant. With eager eyes, the point at which the terrible messenger is directed is watched from the decks of every transport and gunboat in the fleet. Suddenly a puff of white smoke is seen high in the air over the water, the surface of the river is sprinkled by fragments of the bursting bomb, and fifteen seconds after there comes back to our ears the report of the shattered projectile. Too short? Another, and another still, both of which burst high in the air, and without effect. The spectators grow anxious. Can it be that, after all our labor and our hopes, one of our main dependencies is to fail us? Hark! A fourth of those thunder-rivaling concussions, and shortly after a puff of white smoke is lazily lifted from the dense woods half a mile in the rear of the rebel batteries. Huzza! Their range has not, then, been miscalculated. We can reach them—aye, we can more than overcome the distance. Again a puff of smoke issues from a port in the *Benton*, and a splash is seen directly in front of what is presumed to be the rebel works. But as yet there is no answering fire.

By 9 o'clock A. M. the mortar-boats had thrown in the vicinity of the point designated some thirty shells, nearly all of which were heard to explode, some in the air and others in the woods beyond the enemy's works. A little to the left of the spot at which these missiles were directed, a building of some kind was plainly visible, and judged to be almost at the edge of the rebel fortifications. At last a lucky shot was seen to explode near it, and was directed with more accuracy than any that had preceded it. Still no answering gun betokened the presence of a foe. We began to wonder if, indeed, works had been erected there at all, or, if they had been, were they not deserted?

At 10 o'clock a rebel steamer was seen rounding the bend, bearing a flag of truce. Instantly the white signal was run up from the staff of the flagship, and the firing ceased. A tug left the latter vessel, bearing also the same color, and steamed rapidly away to meet it. Down far past the place where is supposed to be located the Kentucky battery, (for by this time much doubt was awakened in the mind of many a spectator, if, indeed, we were not bombarding an empty position,) close into shore it kept its course, until it halted alongside of the rebel ambassador of peace. The parley was of short duration. The little flag was soon seen returning, and within twenty minutes had reached again the side of the *Benton*. The peace signal was hauled down, and the action immediately recommenced.

The *Benton* occasionally discharged a shot, but the guns of the other boats were silent. The mortars again belched forth at intervals of about five minutes, and still their fire was directed to the same point as at first. But no sign of life was apparent.

At 10:30 heavy firing was heard in the direction of New-Madrid, from which the fleet was distant but about ten miles in a direct line. The firing was heard distinctly at intervals of ten minutes, and continued for the space of an hour and a half.

The mortarboats, with an occasional shot from the *Benton*, continued their bombardment of the woods and the locality heretofore designated continously during the afternoon. The patience of the lookers-on was fast becoming exhausted. Shell after shell was seen distinctly to meet within a short distance of the spot; but still they answered not. At last a new discovery was made. The building to which attention had been directed during the entire day was seen to float from a staff above it the rebellious flag of the C. S. A. Then we took courage anew. It was at least an indication that our leaders were not mistaken in their conjectures, and that we might be able to "wake them up." With renewed vigor the "bomb-ketches" worked away, and the huge shells whizzed over the water. Suddenly a flash is seen at the water's edge opposite; a puff of smoke and a shot comes ricocheting over the surface of the water toward the fleet, and, its force expended, sinks half a mile in the rear of the *Graham*, then dropping down the river for the purpose of landing the troops on board. Hurrah again! We have drawn them out. Finding they were discovered, and attempted concealment longer was useless, they have deigned to answer us. A gleam of satisfaction lighted up the faces of the spectators, and we had something to fight against. About half an hour after another shot from the same battery came booming up the stream, but, like its predecessor, fell far short of its intended destination.

Now the fight became interesting. During the first portion of the day the novelty which attended the commencement gradually wore away. It had become a one-sided affair, and the only attraction was to watch the explosion of the shell and listen for the report. Suddenly the *Benton* fired a projectile over the peninsula and toward the Missouri battery. It was followed by one in the same direction from a mortar. This battery was far more accommodating than its opposite neighbor, and returned an answer to our spherical iron-enveloped *billet-doux* at the fifth discharge. Now we have awakened them on both sides. The shell exploded in the air far in the rear of our temporary location, and immediately we acknowledged the promptness with which they had replied to us, by another equally as prompt and far more accurately aimed.

Night was fast approaching, and the clouds, which during the day had shut out the sunlight, save at intervals when a few straggling beams broke through for an instant and fitfully illumined the scene, grew heavier and thicker overhead. The flash of the guns became more and more lurid, and the smoke of the battle settled down around us in a sulphurous cloud. Still the action was continued on our part until too late longer to see the by no means diminutive targets, and then the firing ceased. The gunboats distributed themselves in the stream; the *Benton* anchored near the Kentucky shore, and the *Cincinnati*, dropping down near the point, was made fast.

No other boat beside the *Benton* fired a shot. The flagship discharged some twenty-five rounds, while nearly two hundred shells were thrown from the mortars. What was the result of the parley by flag of truce, or its object, is not yet known among the fleet. Whether our shots have done the enemy any damage is, of course, a matter of mere speculation. The distance is, however, still too great for effective use of the gunboats.

At 9 o'clock the *Louisiana* arrived from above. The fleet now numbers twenty-eight vessels. The weather is comfortably warm, and to-morrow gives fair promise of a pleasant day. In the morning the fight will probably be renewed in closer proximity to the enemy's position.

BEFORE THE REBEL BATTERIES, }
ISLAND No. 10, Monday, March 17, 1862. }

This morning the action opened in fearful earnestness. As daylight began to illumine the eastern horizon, a dense fog closed in around us, shutting out from view the vessels of the fleet, and hanging sullenly over the river and the wood-lined shore. Even before the time fixed by the calendar for the rising of the sun transports and tugs were again the scene of busy preparation.

During the night previous the gunboats had been stationed in the river at intervals nearly equidistant from each other, the *Benton* further down the stream than any of its companions.

As on the previous night, pickets were stationed on the Missouri shore of the river, opposite the position occupied by our transports, and shortly after dark the ruddy camp-fires of the soldiers upon the bank of the river lined the woods for nearly a mile up and down the stream. About midnight our watchful sentinels imagined or really did discern the pickets of the enemy, and fired upon them. The rebel scouts, if there were many in the vicinity, evidently took the gentle hint sent them by our troops, and quickly retired to a position in more immediate call of home. They obtained not much intelligence worthy of being repeated, for the simple reason that there was nothing to reiterate save the number of our transports and that other effective branch of the service—the infantry—all of which was in plain view of the Confederate batteries during the day, and could have been by them easily and accurately counted. Upon the Kentucky shore it was also deemed advisable to place a body of skirmishers, composed of a portion of the Illinois Twenty-seventh Regiment, who were more fortunate than their opposite neighbors While the latter did not succeed in causing the rebel pickets to return their fire, the Twenty-seventh discerned lurking in the low underbrush which lines the Kentucky shore, several soldiers of Secesh proclivities, and immediately fired upon them. The fire was returned, but without effect, save one or two scratches among our men, none proving of serious importance. After discharging one volley in a straggling manner, they too withdrew, and were seen no more during the night.

It was discovered in the morning that the rebels had approached a point nearly opposite our flotilla. Such proximity, however gratifying it might have been to them, and have added to their fund of information concerning our movements, was not, in the present state of existing affairs, in the least to be allowed or pardoned, and we are confident they will not again attempt an investigation of that which it is not proper for our own welfare they should be conversant with.

The pickets were at various times in very "close communion" with each other. The moon shone brightly, and they were distinctly seen by our men when approaching, and apparently before they had discovered the precautions we had taken.

During the night the *Nebraska* arrived from St. Louis, having on board the Eighteenth Missouri Regiment of Volunteers, Col. MILLER commanding, and bringing also papers of Saturday's date, containing the particulars of the great Federal victory in Arkansas, together with the confirmation of the report concerning the evacuation of New-Madrid.

It was not until about 9 o'clock A. M. that the fog was sufficiently dispelled to enable us to discern the point of attack. The solitary house within the rebel fortifications upon the Kentucky shore was made again the cynosure of all eyes, and there were not a few who confidently anticipated that they were that day to call upon it for the last time. It was evident from the operations of yesterday, that this was to be the first point at which the shots of our batteries would be directed, but there were none who deemed it of momentous importance, or as hardly requiring more than a dozen well-directed shots to silence the battery.

The gunboats weighed anchor at 8 o'clock, and moved slowly up and down the stream, now remaining nearly stationery, then turning, twisting, and crossing from side to side, as if to fully test their ability to hold themselves in the position necessary for operations. The transports, with the exception of the *Pike*, *Wisconsin* and *Alps*, were ordered further up the stream. These three latter, being powerful tugboats, were directed to put out into the stream, keeping at distance safe from all danger from the shots of the enemy, but ready at a given signal, in case a gunboat should be disabled by a successful shot from the foe, to drop down alongside and draw her to a position beyond reach of the enemy's fire. The order was promptly obeyed.

At 10:25 o'clock, a shell from a mortar was thrown in the direction of a Kentucky battery. It burst high in the air over the enemy's works, and the fragments fell in the water far this side of its intended destination. Again that terrible concussion was heard, and this time followed with better effect. The messenger exploded in the edge of the wood, but a short distance in the rear of the gun which responded to our fleet yesterday afternoon, and the returning report was heard accompanied by that dull, heavy reverberation which distinguishes the explosion of a shell in the timber, even when the smoke arising from it cannot be discovered. Thus the fight was initiated for the day, and the "top of the morning" conveyed to the foe.

Occasional shots from the mortarboats followed, many of them indifferently aimed, and but few bursting in a position calculated to disconcert the rebels, further than probably to make them uneasy as to what might probably happen. At eleven o'clock the whole pack of mortars, with the exception of two, were in full cry, and belching forth with a fury indescribable and really not conceivable by those who have never heard their deafening voices. The *Mound City*, stationed about half a mile above Donelson's Point, fired the first shot from the gunboats at 11.15 A. M., following it up directly after with another of the same sort. Both shots were distinctly seen to raise a vast cloud of sand directly within the rebel works, giving indubitable evidence that they had been well and surely directed. At the sight of this evidence of the immense range of our guns and the accuracy of those having them in charge, there arose from the decks of the transports bearing troops cheers loud and long, accompanied by waving of hats and divers other eccentric manifestations by which the American race testify their joy.

Meanwhile, the gunboats *Benton*, *Cincinnati* and *St. Louis*, were locked together side by side; the flagship in the centre, the *St. Louis* upon the right, and the *Cincinnati* upon the left. They dropped slowly down the river to a point close in upon the Kentucky shore, and distant about two and one-half miles from the enemy. With impatience their every movement was closely watched, and lookers-on almost held their breath in suspense and excitement, wrought up by a knowledge that the day was half over, and the action not yet begun.

At precisely 1 o'clock the *Benton* opened fire. The shot struck the water far short of the mark. It was followed by one from the *St. Louis*, which, bursting but a little above the fort, threw a perfect torrent of iron hail into the opposing battery. A third from the *Cincinnati* took effect in nearly the same locality, and the battle was formally inaugurated.

The fight now raged faster and more furiously upon our side. Shell after shell was distinctly seen to explode in such a manner as to cast upward to the height of the tree-tops a huge cloud of dust. Still they answered not. Others striking in the water seemed to throw the spray far over the little fortress, and bursting projected its iron missiles furiously forward. The cannonading from the fleet grew rapid. The roaring of thunder would render a vivid idea of of the terrible concussions which shook everything for miles around, and which in its rapid successions was terrifically grand. Few shots fell short. One after another these heavy guns poured forth their murderous fire, and the destination of each ball and its effect was as plainly visible as if we were stationed near the fort.

The wonder spread over the fleet again as to what motives induced the enemy to longer withhold their fire in the midst of so murderous an attack. But they were taciturn indeed. At last, however, a shell from the *Cincinnati* landed in their very midst, and exploding, threw up the inevitable cloud of dust which told that it had taken effect. Then, at last, a puff of smoke issues from their battery, and all eyes are turned in the direction of the fleet. The ball struck the water about one-eighth of a mile in advance of the fleet, and glancing but once, sank, its force expended. That was well aimed certainly. Surely they have a gunner there who understands well how to direct a shot. That first gun from the foe, though lacking sufficient momentum to propel it to its destination, was in direct range and nearly at sufficient elevation. But while the Confederate pill was coming thither, another from the *St. Louis* met it nearly half way and exploded directly over the devoted house heretofore so often alluded to. Suddenly there was heard the sound of a gun far away to the right of us, and a shot splashed the water three-fourths of a mile away from the fleet, projected by a gun located near the entrance to the channel of the island. So they have a battery there. A few more fires from the boats—two following in rapid succession from the mortars—brought from the rebels another and a closer reply. Then followed two guns from still another battery located about one and one-half miles down the river from the one receiving the fire. These shots were wide of the mark and short of their destination. Again and again the gunboat batteries rattled away, and the opposing batteries seemed to multiply. Two others opened fire still below the one last designated, their fire proving of no effect; the distance was too great. Here is work for us. The whole Kentucky shore, from the land opposite Donelson's Point, presents almost one continous array of cannon, which played away at intervals, but far too short for execution. It must be admitted, however, that the distance overcome by the guns of the last-mentioned was almost incredible.

Near the hour of 2 P. M., the port-bow gun of the *St. Louis* burated while firing. The effect of the explosion was terrific. Two men were killed instantly, two more were mortally wounded and cannot survive twenty-four hours. Ten more were injured in a greater or less degree, but will probably recover. One of the victims slain outright was a volunteer from the army of the Potomac, detailed to the gunboat service. Your correspondent saw the blackened remains of the slain gunners upon the deck of the *St. Louis*, after the close of the action. They were horribly mangled, their countenances disfigured and swollen, and the bodies torn and bruised shockingly. The wounded were removed after the action to a transport. The gun exploded from the trunion to the breech on the right side, the trunion in its progress to the side of the boat carrying away a stanchion and falling back upon the deck. It was a rifled twenty-two pounder, old and almost worn out in service, and surely should not have been placed in action.

From all points the fight grew hotter and hotter. The gunboats fought "bow on," or with head down stream, and from either shore the round messengers of death rained thick and fast into the works of the enemy and woods. At about 3 o'clock the *Carondelet* dropped down alongside of the *Mound City*, and opened her ports, as if determined to "have her say" in the loud-mouthed dispute. Her shots told well. No sooner was a puff of smoke seen issuing from below than it was made the target for a return shot well and surely directed. The enemy's fire was straggling, and given at long intervals. Many of their shots passed high in the air, over the gunboats, striking the water a great distance beyond. Others, better directed, fell but a few rods in the rear of the "hard heads," and were well aimed. About 3½ o'clock a shot from the enemy came through the spar-deck of the *Benton*, tearing away the heavy beams of the noble ship, and passing down to the gun-deck, rebounded to the upper deck once more, alighting upon a table in front of Commodore Foote's state-room. It did not stop until it had passed through this also, and safely inclosed itself in the second drawer underneath, where it now lies. It is a 64-pounder from a rifled 8-inch gun.

The *Pittsburgh* did not participate in the action. She moved slowly up and down the river, her fire being reserved and held in readiness to take the position of one of her companions, should either of them become disabled.

Shortly after the first shot struck the *Benton*, another spent ball came ricochetting towards the vessel and landing upon the upper deck stopped without doing any damage.

The mortarboats did better execution than on the day previous. The two which had until now been held in reserve were ordered down and stationed along the Kentucky shore of the river, nearly three-fourths of a mile in the rear of the flagship. The first shell thrown from them burst high in the air. The second was more accurately calculated. It sank in the woods immediately in the rear of the point of attack, and, as before, the earth was thrown by its explosion to an immense height.

The enemy now relinquished their fire from the lower batteries, with the exception of an occasional stray shot, and replied at intervals of ten minutes from the first. The flag of truce sent down the day previous discovered that this contained eleven guns, but, notwithstanding the terrific bombardment, it was not silenced. Permit me here to go back to this single incident of the day previous. What was supposed to be a flag of truce was seen flying from the staff of an approaching steamer, and the Flag-officer dispatched a tug to meet it. It was received by an officer, whose accent betrayed that he was of foreign origin, and who informed our messenger that they had raised no truce flag, but were merely signalizing—their emblems being of that color.

The fight commenced at 1 o'clock, and at 5 P. M. had not decreased in severity. Our batteries still poured in their generally well-directed fire, though it must be admitted there were many "wild shots" thrown, but judging from the effect which was visible, great havoc must have been created within the works of the enemy. Who is in command of the battery now under fire is not known, but whoever he is, officers and men of the attacking flotilla give him the credit of being a brave and courageous officer.

About 5 o'cleck another shot struck the starboard side of the *Benton*, tearing from her the iron plating, and pawing onward, injured no person on board. Shortly after, a ball entered the port-hole of the *Cincinnati*, tearing away a beam or two in its course, and wounding in the arm, by a splinter, the Captain's steward, slightly but not dangerously.

Night was fast approaching, but there was no cessation in the rapid working of our guns, the men handled them with rapidity and dexterity, as was abundantly evidenced by the frequency of the discharges and the accuracy of their aim. The smoke of the battle rolled away to the east, and gradually mingled with the blue ether above us.

As many as twenty-five projectiles were seen to strike in the vicinity of the house within or near the fort, but still it stood. The battle, as night approached, was pushed to the most rapid firing, while replies from the enemy grew less frequent, and their shots were by no means as well directed as in the early part of the engagement. It is probable that their gunner was slain at his post, and if so, the variance of their aim is easily accounted for. Seven o'clock had arrived ere the flotilla began to draw away from its position and proceed further up the stream. Even then it did not hesitate to send several well-directed shots as a "good night" greeting and promise of another and more cordial and familiar visit on the morrow. The fort replied with a feeble voice, and the rejoinder of the *Benton* was still more emphatic than before.

It had grown so dark that nothing was visible but the dim outline which marked the shore, but the mortars continued to discharge shell. The flash of the huge guns now fitfully illumined for a single instant the river, and then the burning fuse of the bomb could be distinctly seen as it rose high up in the heavens, seemingly among the stars, and then more swiftly descended, bursting in the wood, where so many of its predecessors had fallen. Your correspondent had frequently heard that it was possible to trace the course of a bomb-shell, but is willing to admit that he received the information with no very great degree of credulity. But the experience of to-night demonstrates the truth of the assertion. At a distance of a quarter of a mile from the mortar, a meteor-like spark can be discerned describing a graceful and perfect semi-circle, and distinctly visible until the flash is seen which tells that the bomb has burst. Fifteen seconds thereafter, the report was heard confirmatory of this latter fact. The incident, simple in itself, excited for the moment almost as much interest as had any portion of the day's fight.

Mortars were fired every half hour during the night, probably for the purpose of keeping the sentinels of the enemy awake, and vigilant in their watch.

The *Pike* and *Wisconsin* go up to Cairo to-night with dispatches, and will return immediately with eight more of the mortarboats. It has become evident that the rebels will contest the possession of the place most desperately. It is more strongly fortified than any yet occupied by them, save, perhaps, Columbus, and even disputes with that stronghold the palm of superiority. For a distance of at least four miles, or from the place directly opposite Donelson's Point to the head of the island, batteries of heavy guns line the shore. It is true the ground occupied by them is low, and rises but a few feet above the surface of the river. The island itself also is in possession of a strong battery, and the foe, cut off from retreat by the reduction of New Madrid, will fight most desperately. The terrible fire they withstood yesterday, without deserting their position, demonstrates their intention of disputing their location with a tenacity and energy the extreme of despair alone can give.

A week may be required to reduce the fortifications at this place. It will be one of the most terrible battles of the war. To-morrow it is probable that the flagship and her associates will be crowded further down the stream, near the Kentucky shore, while two others will round the point, and turn their fire upon the enemy from a position half a mile nearer than that occupied by the *Carondelet* and *Mound City* yesterday. Four heavy siege guns which arrived to-day from St. Louis, will be placed upon the point, and two of the mortars will take a position much lower down the stream.

During the fight of yesterday four shots struck the flagship, one took effect upon the *Cincinnati* and three upon the *St. Louis*. The engagement lasted about six hours, during which time not less than three hundred shots were fired, or an average of about one every two and one-half minutes. Less than one hundred were returned by the enemy. To-day will probably witness a fierce contest, which if not decisive will more definitely determine the time which must necessarily be occupied in the reduction of the place.

CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The National Flag Believed to be Waving Over the City.

The Mortar Fleet to Force a Passage Through the Rigolets into Lake Pontchartrain.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 22.

The opinion generally prevails in naval and military circles here that the Stars and Stripes by this time float over New-Orleans.

It is believed that our mortar fleet attacked the rebel fort at Rigolets within two days after the departure from Ship Island of the steamer bringing North the last advices.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 22.

It is asserted as the generally prevalent opinion in naval and military circles, that by this time the National Banner floats over New-Orleans. It is believed that our mortar fleet attacked the rebel fort at the Rigolets, within two days after the departure from Ship Island of the steamer bringing North the last intelligence from that point.

EARLY OCCUPATION OF NEW-ORLEANS.

"Occasional" writes to the Philadelphia *Press:*

"The confident expectation is indulged that our troops will occupy New-Orleans before the first of May. Letters from officers in the blockading squadron express the opinion that the celebrated Hollins ram and other infernal machines of the rebels, will not be able to do them much mischief, especially if they are well-sustained by PORTER'S mortar fleet. Still, here, as elsewhere, we have reason to deplore the absence of one or more iron-clad steamers. Should New-Orleans fall into our hands a strong Union demonstration will at once be made. The elements have been ripening for it for many months. MAGINNIS' *True Delta* has been threatened with suppression on account of its able denunciations of the rebellion, and the great HUNT family will, it is believed, assume high Union ground whenever they feel that they can safely do so. New-Orleans has been the theatre upon which JOHN SLIDELL has enacted his memorable proscriptions in the Democratic Party. It was there that he ruled with a tyrant's rod; there that he spent his own money and the treasure of the Government; there that he rewarded his sycophants and parasites, and there that, with the aid of JAMES BUCHANAN, he crushed out and ostracized every man who would not yield to his domination. Absent from a city in which he was never popular, those who have felt his oppressive course will be stimulated by a spirit to be revenged on him, and by the toleration and liberality of the Federal policy. Nashville safely ours, Island No. 10 on the eve of capture. Randolph, the next stronghold on the Mississippi taken, Memphis occupied, and then for New-Orleans."

FROM SOUTHERN TENNESSEE.

The National Army at Savanna—Gen. Grant in Command—The Rebels Concentrating at Corinth, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 22.

The Savanna, Tenn., correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, under date of the 17th inst., says:

No further more has yet been made by our army. A second flood in the Tennessee River and its tributaries is prevailing.

Information in regard to the enemy is still quite meagre. His main force is supposed to be at Corinth, Miss., where it is probable he will be able to concentrate fifty thousand troops.

Our force mostly remains on board transports.

Gen. GRANT has been reinstated in command of the expedition. He arrived here to-day.

It is not likely that operations will take place hereabouts for several days.

CHICAGO, Saturday, March 22.

A special dispatch from Cairo to the *Tribune*, of this city, says that the gunboat *Lexington*, from the Tennessee River, has arrived, and reports that our forces are concentrating in the country about Savanna, Tenn., accomplishing nothing of importance besides the occasional capture of the scouts of the enemy, and bringing into our lines prominent rebels charged with aiding the rebellion.

Our forces have entire possession of the Memphis and Charleston road in the vicinity of Savanna, Tenn.

SKIRMISH NEAR PITTSBURGH LANDING.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, March 22.

A battalion of the Fourth Illinois Regiment had a skirmish on Sunday last with a squadron of rebel cavalry, near Pittsburgh Landing, resulting in the defeat of the latter with some loss. Four of the Nationals were wounded.

THE MANASSAS ARMY.

From the Nashville Patriot, March 15.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* seems to think Gen. MCCLELLAN has been derelict in his duty in not having captured the Confederate army at Manassas, instead of letting it withdraw to give him battle further in the country, where it will be more difficult to reach them. The *Gazette* may be right, and it may be wrong. Gen. MCCLELLAN may not have moved upon Manassas at the right moment; but the absence of the Confederate army from the place does not prove that the *Gazette* is correct in believing it still in Virginia, and preparing for a contest on another and better field. The Confederate army at Manassas may not have been more than 40,000, as the *Gazette* declares, but it is a wonder that military journal did not make the discovery at an earlier day.

A SIGN.

The Louisville *Journal* says the same week in which Gen. BUELL occupied Nashville the Common Schools were reopened, after having been closed for months by the rebels. What eloquent arguments are presented in the rekindling of destroyed light-houses and the reopening of public schools, to enforce the idea that national prosperity and individual happiness equally demand the restoration of our unity as a Government.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Issue of Certificates of Deposit by the Treasury Department.

Heavy Indebtedness to Army Officers.

The Late Naval Battles in Hampton Roads.

Statement of the Casualties on Board the Congress.

Warm Acknowledgment from Secretary Welles to the Officers and Men of the Cumberland.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 22.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

The Treasury Department is now issuing certificates of indebtedness at the rate of nearly two millions a day. This will soon clear off the accounts that have been audited, but not paid, because of the want of Treasury Notes. Treasury Notes will be ready for issue again in a week or two. Certificates of indebtedness are bought by Washington bankers at ninety-six cents on the dollar. It is said that the arrears of money due to officers of the army amount to $10,000,000. This state of things occasions serious inconvenience to men whose time is given and lives risked for their country. It is not creditable to the financial department of the Government.

SENATORS FROM TENNESSEE.

It is thought that EMERSON ETHERIDGE will be returned as Senator from the State of Tennessee, as colleague of ANDREW JOHNSON, who, of course, will resume his seat after a loyal State Government is organized.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT FROM SECRETARY WELLES TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Secretary WELLES has written the following warm acknowledgment of the services rendered by the gallant Lieut. MORRIS and men of the *Cumberland:*

NAVY DEPARTMENT, March 21, 1862.

SIR: In the calamitous assault of the armed steamer *Merrimac* upon the sloop *Cumberland* and frigate *Congress*, on the 9th inst., which were comparatively helpless, the Department has had occasion to admire the courage and determination of yourself, and the officers and men associated with you, who, under the most disastrous and appalling circumstances, boldly fought your formidable assailant, exposed, as you were, to an opponent secure in his armor while attacking the *Cumberland*. To your honor, and that of those associated with you, the guns were coolly manned, loaded and discharged while the vessel was in a sinking condition, and your good ship went down with the flag at the gaff, and its brave defenders proved themselves worthy of the renown which has immortalized the American navy. The gallant service of yourself and the brave men of the *Cumberland*, on the occasion, is justly appreciated by a grateful country, and the Department, in behalf of the Government, desires to thank you and them for the heroism displayed, and the fidelity with which the flag was defended.

I am, respectfully, etc.,

GIDEON WELLES.

To Lieut. GEO. U. MORRIS, U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.

THE CASUALTIES ON THE FRIGATE CONGRESS.

The following official report embraces a full and correct exhibit of the casualties on the frigate *Congress*, in the action of the 8th inst., at Newport's News:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 19, 1862.

SIR: I very respectfully submit the following report of the casualties which occurred on board the United States frigate *Congress*, in the action of the 8th inst., at Newport's News, viz.:

Total number of officers and men on board	434
Number accounted for	298
Killed, wounded and missing	136
Wounded taken on shore	26
Killed and missing	110
Wounded, since dead	10
Killed, missing and died on shore	120

I regret exceedingly to record the death of Master's Mate PETER HARDOUS. He was a good, brave and promising young officer, and is universally regretted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, AUSTIN PENDERGRAST,

Lieutenant United States Navy.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES.

THE REBEL RIFLED ORDNANCE.

We are assured from a perfectly reliable source that there is not an Armstrong gun in this country, nor has Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG made a gun for any other service than that of the British Government.

The large rifled ordnance procured from England by the rebels were made at the Lowmoor Works, and are made after the designs of Capt. BLAKELY, formerly of the Royal Artillery.

About twenty of these Blakely guns, 100-pounder rifled cannons, have been delivered to the rebels, which with thirty smooth siege cannon, constitute all the heavy ordnance of the enemy obtained from abroad, which has escaped capture.

Most of the rifled cannon used by the rebels have been smooth navy guns rifled, and many of them have burst from the enormous strain put upon them, which they were not designed to bear.

It is not true, therefore, that the rebels are placing Armstrong guns on the *Merrimac*.

LIEUT. WORDEN.

Lieut. WORDEN is improving. He slept well last night, for the first time since his injury, and his friends are now confident that he will completely recover his eyesight.

MUSTERED OUT OF THE SERVICE.

The following paragraph of a recent "General Order" musters out of service the Staff of Brig.-Gen. JAMES H. LANE, of Kansas.

The following officers of the volunteer service, appointed additional Aids-de-Camp, for service with the army in Kansas under Brig.-Gen. JAS. H. LANE, are hereby honorably discharged from the service: Col. Wm. H. Merrill, Lieut.-Col. Judson Kilpatrick, Majors J. J. Weed, Champion Vaughan, John Richey and Verplank Van Antwerp, Capts. Volney Hickox, J. R. McClure, Wm. Kyle, W. A. Phillips, Avery P. Russell, Wm. O'Donnell, Jas. M. Rice and Richard L. Shelley.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is now in good navigable order as far as the line from the District to Cumberland, excepting a break a mile above Georgetown and now being finished, and when complete, a business from one end to other may be anticipated of coal, flour, grain, wood, and produce of every kind. This will, however, depend upon the release by the Government of the boats on the canal.

MAIL SERVICE IN THE WEST.

The bids for mail service in the Western and Northwestern States, and on the Pacific coast, will be opened after the 31st inst. A very large number of proposals have already been received, showing active competition among contractors, and undiminished confidence in the stability of the Government.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Sanitary Commission sent, yesterday, about 9,000 articles of hospital clothing and bedding to the hospital of Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE'S Division.

RECOGNIZED.

JOSE MARIA DURAN has been officially recognized as Consul-General, *ad interim*, of the Mexican Republic at New-York.

ORDNANCE CLAIMS.

All ordnance claims, whether under special contract or purchased by the regular ordnance officers, are required to be passed upon by the Commissioners recently appointed by the War Department, and necessarily prolongs the payment, as after the allowance by the Commissioners, they have to be audited by the accounting officer of the Treasury.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Death of McCulloch and McIntosh—Jeff. Davis Going West.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, March 21.

Dispatches from Fort Smith, Ark., to the Memphis papers, acknowledge the death of Gens. MCCULLOCH and MCINTOSH at the battle of Pea Ridge.

The Memphis *Appeal* also contains a dispatch from Richmond, dated the 11th inst., stating that President DAVIS is coming West soon, and urging the people everywhere to rally to his standard. The dispatch is as follows:

RICHMOND, Tuesday, March 11, 1862.

EDS. APPEAL: President DAVIS is coming West soon! Rally, everybody, to his standard!

D. M. CURRIN,
J. D. C. ATKINS.

THE CAPTURE OF YANCEY.

A Letter from Key West, Giving the Particulars.

EASTON, PENN., Saturday, March 22.

B. S. KELLOGG, of Scranton, has received a letter from an officer of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, dated Key West, 10th inst., which says: "A prize arrived here last evening. She was captured in an attempt to run the blockade. Her sailors were taken to jail. One of them, to whom attention was directed by the whiteness of his hands, was identified by several officers as the famous YANCEY. A newspaper correspondent also recognized him. He is confined in the calaboose here.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 22.

No branch of the Government has received any intelligence whatever corroborative of the reported capture of YANCEY.

THE LATE STORMS ON THE COAST.

Experience of the U. S. Steamer Kensington.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAMER KENSINGTON, }
PORT ROYAL, Monday, March 10, 1862. }

The severe gales that have prevailed on the coast during the last two weeks will be the occasion of a great many disasters, if many vessels experienced them to as great an extent as did the *Kensington*.

On the 24th ult. the *Kensington* sailed from Boston, having the U. S. ship-of-the-line *Vermont* in tow, and took her down Massachusetts Bay nearly to Cape Cod, when a most terrific gale came on from the northwest, which made it necessary to cut the hawsers immediately, to save a collision.

The "oldest inhabitant" never saw it blow harder than it did that night. The snow, and sleet, and hail-blinding the shivering look-outs, and covering the whole ship with a sheet of ice, made it all the more terrible, while to cap the climax, and make everything as horrible as possible, the green engineers (four out of five had never seen salt water before,) and greener firemen, actually allowed the steam wholly to go down, so that we lay rolling and wallowing in the trough of the sea, perfectly helpless, and with the pumps in a condition to cause a great deal of anxiety. Twice, during that long weary night, word came that the water was gaining on the pumps!

The next day another trouble arose. Finding ourselves approaching rather too near to "Cashes Ledge," where they say a rock lays in unpleasant proximity to the top of the water, the attempt was made to "wear ship," when it was found that the rudder was defective, and the ship would not wear.

Happily, just at night, and just as the sea began to get *discolored*, (a suggestive hint,) the gale slightly abated; and with the help of head sail, which fortunately did not blow away, the ship came about, and *that* danger was avoided.

That night the ship, half drifting and half steaming made some way back again toward Cape Cod; and the *next day*, the 26th, the gale had so abated as to enable her to shape a course out of the South Channel and so get what all sailors desire, "a good offing." From that time till the 6th of March, gale almost literally followed gale, and fairly *drifted* the *Kensington

NEWS OF THE REBELLION

GEN. McCLELLAN'S DEPARTMENT.

NEW ARMY REGULATIONS.

ARMY CORPS.

I. Leaves and Furloughs.
II. Passes.
III. Inspections and Surveys.
IV.—VII. Same as to other Commanders.
VIII. Sunday Morning Reports.
IX. Orderlies. Orderly hour. Reports after a march.
X. Flags to designate Headquarters.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA SEMINARY, Va.,
March 19, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 102.—I. Commanders of Army Corps have authority to grant leaves of absence for periods not exceeding fifteen days, and furloughs.

II. Commanders of Army Corps may grant passes to the officers and men of their respective commands, within the limits of the Army of the Potomac. Such passes must be signed by the Commander himself, or by not exceeding two members of his Staff, specially designated for the purpose, whose names and signatures must be reported immediately to the Provost Marshal-General and the Military Governor of the District of Columbia.

III. Inspections, with a view to the condemnation of property, and Boards of Survey, will be ordered by the Commanders of Army Corps.

IV. With respect to troops serving within the limits of his command, not assigned to an army corps, the Military Governor of the District of Columbia will exercise the functions above delegated to commanders of army corps.

V. All troops serving in Maryland, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, and on the eastern shore of Virginia, not assigned to an army corps, will immediately report to Major-Gen. JOHN A. DIX, commanding at Baltimore, who will exercise, in regard to them, all the functions of army corps commanders.

VI. Until the divisions actually join the army corps to which they have been assigned, division commanders will exercise the functions of commanders of corps.

VII. The commanding officers of the artillery and cavalry reserves, and of the regular infantry, will have the same powers as commanders of army corps, except that all applications for leaves of absence to officers of their commands must be forwarded for the action of these headquarters.

VIII. Commanders of army corps, separate divisions, and detachments, will make to these headquarters, every Sunday morning, a consolidated report of their commands.

IX. The following provisions will be strictly observed, when not rendered impracticable by the distance to General Headquarters, throughout the active portion of this army:

1. Commanders of army corps, divisions and detachments, will send messengers to these Headquarters at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily for orders.

2. Orderly hour at these Headquarters will be 12 M., at which time, daily, a Staff-officer from the headquarters of each army corps and separate command will attend at the office of the Assistant Adjutant-General at these headquarters for orders.

3. After every march the commander of each army corps, or separate command, will either attend in person, or send a Staff-officer to the office of the Assistant Adjutant-General at these headquarters, for orders, and to report the location of the headquarters of his corps and each of its divisions.

4. After every march, the Chiefs of the Staff Departments at these headquarters will attend in person, or send a Staff-officer, to the office of the Assistant Adjutant-General for orders, and to report the location of their respective offices.

5. Commanders of army corps and separate commands will use every means to keep themselves constantly informed of the location of general headquarters.

X. Flags of the following descriptions will be used to designate the location of general headquarters, and the headquarters of army corps and divisions:

For General Headquarters: To be of blue, six feet square, having a plain white star with four points, and 3 feet 6 inches from tip to tip, in the centre.

For Headquarters of an Army Corps: Red, 6 feet square, having a white star with four points, and three feet 6 inches from tip to tip, in the center. The number of the corps in black in the middle of the star.

For the Headquarters of Divisions: Six feet square, divided horizontally into three parts, the upper and lower thirds blue, the middle third white, the name of the division commander to be borne in black, in the center.

These flags will be attached to a portable staff, 16 feet long, made in two joints of 8 feet each, and will be habitually displayed in front of the tent, or from some prominent part of the house or vessel, occupied as the headquarters they designate.

In the movements of the army and upon the field of battle the positions of the Generals will be designated by smaller flags of the same pattern, but 4 feet square, and attached to light poles or staffs, 12 feet in length.

The Quartermaster's Department will take immediate measures to supply these flags upon requisitions approved by army corps commanders.

By command of Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN.
S. WILLIAMS, Ass't Adj't-Gen.

WHEN MANASSAS WAS EVACUATED.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Some of the newspaper correspondents have been saying that the evacuation of Manassas commenced three or four weeks before Gen. McCLELLAN discovered it. He began his advance on the 9th inst., and a letter picked up within the entrenchments, dated Camp Pickens, Manassas, Va., 6th inst., states precisely when the evacuation began. The letter, which we have in our possession, says:

"I see none of the Richmond papers have published the facts herein communicated, and therefore think they are prohibited doing so; and for this cause I would guard you against making them public. The evacuation of Manassas is at this moment in process of accomplishment. *The process has been carried on for the past week*, and at last it seems that the store of Government provisions and ordnance has been touched. The ladies were ordered to retire beyond Culpepper Court-House a week ago; then the sick soldiers were sent back; and since and now all the cars have been employed in transporting Government property except the passenger cars. The large hospital, built here last Autumn, is being cleared of sick men, bedding and other furniture, which are sent to the rear, we know not where. Large quantities of ordnance, Quartermasters' and commissarial's stores yet remain, and we pine that *the proposed evacuation cannot be accomplished in less than three weeks, and even then large quantities of baggage will necessarily be destroyed.* We were so fortunate as to obtain transportation for our private baggage to Lynchburgh. We are ordered to be prepared for field service at any moment, and to separate from the heavier baggage such tents, cooking utensils, &c., as are necessary for taking the field in the very lightest order.

Notwithstanding these facts, the fortifications of this camp are being made more secure by a fatigue party of a thousand men, constantly at work from the rising to the setting of the sun. This seems to contradict the idea of evacuation, and the sutlers, who have large stores here, repose hope thereon. But we suppose this is done only to protect us against an attack before evacuation can be complete. This seems to be a secret with the Government, and it is of the utmost importance that the enemy should know that we are fortifying Manassas; and it is of the utmost importance that he should be ignorant of any intention on the part of our General to evacuate his present line. *Our army is weaker now than it ever was before, and than I ever expect it to be in future.* Those who have reënlisted and gone home, have, in my judgment, displayed less patriotism than those who remain and refuse to reënlist, for they have thereby literally exposed the army to a sacrifice; but, thank Heaven, it has not been sacrificed yet, and we trust that volunteers will yet come to its relief ere the invaders' order to march can be given." * * *

STATEMENT BY A DESERTER.

Mr. JOHN KEHOE, lately in the rebel army, and stationed at Manassas, succeeded in making his escape, and has arrived at Providence, where his friends reside. He is a stone-cutter by trade, and was at work near Macon, Ga., when the rebellion broke out. Being thrown out of business, he, like many other mechanics in the South who were similarly situated, enlisted, and was sent to Manassas, which place he reached two days after the battle of Bull Run. The important part of KEHOE's statement we copy from the Providence *Journal:*

"From him we learn that the rebel army was at its greatest strength last October, reaching 130,000 or more. Since then it has been diminishing, and at the time of the evacuation had dwindled down to considerably less than 50,000. There has been much sickness during the Winter—many regiments having more than 500 on the sick list at a time. The mortality has been awful. The Southerners were chiefly the sufferers—the foreigners and Northerners being but slightly affected by exposure and the climate. The army has not been drilled since October. Wheat and bread have been abundant; also rice. Till within two months there was a full supply of coffee and sugar. But for that period they have only been issued in half rations. There was a good supply of blankets, but the clothing was rather scanty—much of it being cotton or light woolens.

Friday, March 14, orders were issued to pack up their camp equipage and cook three days' rations. Saturday morning it was made known to the army that it was to fall back. The guns were removed that day, but most of the stores were destroyed. At Manassas there were thirty or forty heavy guns; at the other intrenchments there was nothing but light artillery. The army commenced to move Sunday. Late in the afternoon Mr. KEHOE and a comrade dropped out of the ranks, and hid in the bushes till the rear had passed. They then turned back toward Manassas, and safely reached the Federal pickets. He came to this city, where his friends reside, raising funds by the sale of his watch. His only property now is the Confederate uniform, which he wore away. He is anxious for work, and we should judge from his appearance, he standing six feet six, that he was capable of doing any amount. His needs are pressing.

Latterly the rebel army has lost its pluck, and when it left was somewhat disheartened. Many openly expressed themselves sick of the war, and hoped they might be captured and made prisoners of war. The term of a large number of the twelve months' men expires in May.

GEN. HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT.

THE OCCUPATION OF NASHVILLE.

LETTER FROM A PRIVATE CITIZEN.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* publishes the following interesting private letter from an old citizen of Nashville:

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1862.

The reign of terror that has deprived me of the pleasure of writing to you for the last seven or eight months has passed away, and, thank Heaven, the Stars and Stripes once more wave over us. About 15,000 Federal troops came into Nashville to-day, and hoisted the glorious old Star-Spangled Banner once more on our Capitol, where it now floats as proudly as ever, and may the traitorous hand wither that ever attempts to tear it down again.

This has been the most glorious day I ever saw, at least since I came to Tennessee. This morning I heard a drum, and looking down toward the river, I saw ten boats loaded with troops. I could not prevent a tear of joy from rolling down my cheek as I hurried off to the city landing to meet them. The Fourth Ohio Regiment marched to the Capitol and took possession of it, and as they run up the Stars and Stripes, while the band played the Star-Spangled Banner, Hail Columbia, and Yankee Doodle, I cannot describe my feelings. It was the most glorious sight I ever beheld. We could then see who were Union men. It would have done you good to see the "Tories" (the Union men are so called here) wave their hats and hear their tremendous cheers. Well may we all be glad, for this place was getting almost too hot for any man who loved his country to live in. For the last week previous to the taking of Fort Donelson, the authorities of Nashville were raising a force to protect the city and vicinity, which all males from 15 to 70 were called upon to join; but as many were hanging back on Saturday, Feb. 15, a Committee was appointed in each Ward to wait upon every man and get his reasons for not joining, which were to be written down and given to the authorities. These Committees were to act on Monday, but on Sunday, about 11 A. M., as if by an act of Providence, we received the news of the surrender of Fort Donelson. And such a stampede—I don't suppose Bull Run was a circumstance to it. Our great heroes, who were going to die protecting their firesides, scattered, some one way and some another. King HARRIS left for Memphis at 3 o'clock. He came back, however, on Thursday, issued his proclamation, calling out 30,000 militia, and then left, or, at least, tried to. Our rivers and creeks were very high, and, just before he was going to cross a railroad bridge on Mill Creek, the bridge was swept away. It was said he attempted to cross on horseback, and some say he was drowned, but no one seems to know or care what has become of him.

When I heard of the fall of Fort Donelson, I felt as though I could jump over my house or any other one. On Sunday afternoon the rebel troops began to flock into Nashville, and such scenes as we had that week I could not pretend to describe. Half-starved soldiers begging for something to eat, didn't know where to go, couldn't find any officers, &c., &c. By Wednesday nearly all had got out of town. The Texan Rangers, with the old rascal Gen. FLOYD, stayed here until the last, some only leaving this morning. The last thing the old reprobate FLOYD did was to burn the railroad bridge and cut the wire bridge across the Cumberland River. Some of the citizens of Nashville almost got upon their knees to him, begging of him not to destroy the wire bridge, but he turned a deaf ear to them. And as for the Texan Rangers, a worse band of outlawed robbers and cutthroats never disgraced any country. If I were to tell you of some of their acts here, you would think it incredible. They thought nothing of going into a man's house or store and taking whatever they wanted, telling the owner to charge it to JEFF DAVIS or the Southern Confederacy. They took horses, ordered men to take off their coats in the streets and give them up, took about twenty niggers off with them, &c., &c.

I am writing, but don't know how I am to get the letter to you; but I heard to-day there would be a mail packet to Louisville in a couple of days, or there may be a boat down the river to-morrow. I would like to write you a quire of paper full, but there has been too much excitement to-day, to write more to-night.

27th.—I did not get any chance to send this yesterday. The boats that came up the river were busy all yesterday bringing the troops over the river, that came down from Louisville and Bowling Green. An officer told me, yesterday, that there were 115,000 troops between here and Louisville, and that there would be about 200,000 passing through here. If that be the case, it will be some time before the boats leave. If that is the way you send troops right down into the enemy's country, you will scare them out of their boots.

Every one of our citizens that I have spoken to seem surprised to find such a fine set of men in the Federal army. We were told here that they were a set of vandals and savages. As for myself, I expected to see a much better looking set of men in the Federal army than we have in the Confederate; but they have far exceeded my expectations. Every man is comfortably clothed, well armed, and, above all, well disciplined. On Tuesday we had about 10,000 in the city, and they did not raise as much disturbance as one Texan Ranger would any day. Yesterday we had about twice as many, and still all was quiet. While last week, when we had the Confederate troops here, a man, woman, or child, was hardly safe in the streets. There were three or four persons killed by them, and quite a number wounded; but I was glad to see that before quite all of the rascally Rangers got away, the citizens had prepared themselves, and killed two of the bloodhounds, and cowed several others down.

The Confederate troops are generally poorly clothed and armed, and not disciplined at all. To show you the difference between the two armies—last week the Confederate troops would say to the crowd, "G—d d—m you, stand back here, or I will blow your heads off;" while this week the Federals say, "Ladies and gentlemen, please stand back."

I cannot help thinking of the entrance into the city of the Federal army. The river is very high, and when we first saw them coming up, one boat after another, until all ten were in sight, all crowded with their precious freight, it was grand; and as they landed, formed in line and marched through our city eight abreast, with their rifles and bayonets glistening, and the brass bands playing their glorious old national airs, I thought this is almost enough to pay up for the privations, insults and abuse we (Union men) have suffered for the last nine or ten months.

28th.—This morning the Federal officers opened our Post-office, to send letters and papers North, and I suppose it will be kept open now unless the Federal troops should be driven back, which was the talk on Tuesday; but from the way they have been pouring in since then, I don't think there is much danger of that. We must have about * * * Federal troops south of the Cumberland River, now in the vicinity of Nashville, and the cry is "still they come." An officer told me yesterday that the railroad would be repaired to Louisville in a few days, and then they could come along faster.

I think it was about the last letter I wrote you that I said I thought this rebellion would not be put down, or at least the Union would never be reconstructed. But little did I then think that the North could raise an army as it has done, and the soldiers tell me that another one nearly as large might be raised yet in the North.

The South, with all their boasting, and after exhausting all their means and plans, I don't think ever had an army of 300,000 men. They have offered $50 bounty for volunteers, have drafted in Tennessee, &c., which by the way did not amount to much. After drafting they would go around to those drafted and tell them they would now have a chance to join a volunteer company, which would be better than to go with the militia, and as they had to go they had better take the best chance. In that way they raised several companies of greenhorns. I heard I was drafted; but, like some others, I made up my mind to defeat my own door rather than fight against the best Government the world ever saw; therefore I did not go to the trouble to find out whether I was drafted or not, nor was I ever troubled by them. Doc., to appreciate the blessings of the United States Government, a person should live in the Southern Confederacy for awhile; then could he well say, as an old gentleman said to me about six months ago, with tears streaming down his cheeks, "My country is ruined."

THE EVACUATION OF NEW-MADRID.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

CAMP NEAR NEW-MADRID, March 14, 1862.

On Wednesday evening, the Tenth Illinois, Col. J. D. MORGAN, and the Sixteenth Illinois, R. F. SMITH, together with companies A and K of the First Regular Infantry, under cover of the darkness, took an advanced position directly in front of the rebel fort for the purpose of planting some heavy siege-guns. Not a word was spoken; every cigar and pipe was put away; every gun was held firmly to prevent the least rattling, and the troops advanced to within 150 yards of the enemy's pickets in the most perfect silence. Companies A and B of the Tenth were sent forward as skirmishers, with orders to guard against all surprises, and with instructions not to fire or make any noise which should betray our position. After the engineer had measured the proposed line of earthworks, the boys removed a rail fence, piling the rails lengthwise, lapping the ends and then covering them with earth. In about three hours a breastwork was built sufficient to protect the two regiments, and by early dawn the artillery was ready for action.

During the night Capt. CARR, of Company H, of Sandwich, Ill., was shot. Wandering too far beyond our pickets, he came upon the pickets of the enemy, when one of them sent a ball right through the left breast, grazing the upper part of his heart. He exclaimed, "O, God!" when the picket replied, "Hah! hah! Did that hurt you any?" Receiving another shot, he staggered back a few steps and fell, dying within an hour.

In the morning our battery opened the ball by sending a shot into the enemy's works. This was replied to by a fire from the guns of the fort, supported by five gunboats, one of which was a three-masted schooner, said to have been a revenue-cutter seized at New-Orleans—all of whom were armed. The cannonading was terrific. Round shot, shell and grape fell over and beyond our breastworks in all directions. At about 11 A. M. a shot struck the muzzle of our best gun, knocking out a large fragment, killing two men, wounding four, and silencing the gun for the day. The rebel signified their satisfaction by loud cheering. They fired 114 shots to our 19 during two hours of the afternoon, and this was about the proportion for the entire day. The infantry laid quietly in the trenches. At first there was considerable dodging and ducking, as but few of the boys were ever before under fire. This wore off, and all soon were joking, smoking, "watching balls," and sleeping. One ball striking the breastwork, threw a cart-load of sand over a squad of the Sixteenth boys. They immediately jumped on the embankment, and, hat in hand, gave the rebels a salute and cheer. The hardy veterans before Sebastopol, after their months of experience, could not have exhibited more coolness than did these brave Illinoisans. The fight lasted till 6 o'clock in the afternoon, when the rebels ceased to fire, and our troops prepared for the arduous task of planting more heavy guns expected to arrive from Sikeston. During the fight we lost six men killed and several wounded, most of them belonging to the regulars, and the rest to some Ohio regiment which was in position as a reserve, and who were struck by balls which went so high over our breastworks as to fall in their vicinity. Neither the Tenth or Sixteenth had a man injured.

It is estimated that the rebels fired at least 600 shots during the day. During Thursday night the army anticipated a heavy fight on the following day, for we wrongly supposed the rebels had had the best of it. When morning came, however, the rebels had left, leaving four prisoners to fall into our hands, about twenty cannon, some horses, mules and other property of considerable value.

The complete success of the effort reflects great credit upon Col. MORGAN, who was in command of the entire operation. To establish a battery within point blank range of a heavily armed fort, to maintain it for a day under so heavy a fire with an almost inconsiderable loss, is indicative of his rare ability as a tactician, and of the thoroughly soldier-like quality of his command. Winning a high reputation during the war with Mexico, this last brilliant achievement adds new lustre to it.

The rebels lost during the fight, in killed, 27. The number of their wounded is not ascertained.

GEN. U. S. GRANT.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* makes the following statement regarding Gen. GRANT's conduct at the siege of Fort Donelson:

"We have the most satisfactory authority for saying that the plan of operations was laid out by Gen. GRANT; that he gave instructions to the Generals of McCLERNAND's Division to fall back slowly, if attacked, and so as not to discourage the men, in order to draw the enemy in as great numbers and as far from their intrenchments as possible, to give a better opportunity for the assault on the intrenchments, which was successfully and brilliantly accomplished by Gen. SMITH, who was selected by Gen. GRANT because, as he said, he believed him the officer best fitted to execute so important an undertaking. This done, he ordered the advance on the right, which resulted in recovering the ground from which McCLERNAND's Division had retired, driving the enemy back to his intrenchments, and deciding the fortunes of the day. We have also information from outsiders, but the reliability of which we do not question, that on Friday, the second day of the battle, after the gunboats had been disabled and drawn off, Commodore FOOTE dispatched a special messenger to Gen. GRANT, requesting an interview with him on board the flagship. The General complied. The Commodore represented the disabled condition of his fleet, and said it was so crippled that it would require a week to effect repairs, and that the land forces would have to hold the enemy in siege till that time. Gen. GRANT replied that his men were without comfortable quarters or fire, and would necessarily be compelled to live on cold rations; that they would become exhausted and dispirited, and unable to stand the fatigue of such a lingering investment. Besides, he said, the overflow of the bottom lands above the enemy's intrenchments prevented him from posting the right wing of his forces nearer than three-fourths of a mile to the river, so that it was impossible to prevent them from receiving reinforcements or escaping, as they might think advisable, in that direction; that he was furnished with a sufficient force of the very best materials; that he had come to take the fort, and he must move immediately on the works. This decision was carried out with the result known to the world.

The same unscrupulous writers have paraded the fact that Gen. SMITH had been ordered to the field by Gen. HALLECK, leaving GRANT in command at Fort Henry, and inferring therefrom that the latter had fallen into disfavor at headquarters, and no longer enjoyed the confidence of the Commander of the Department. Now, we have seen a private letter from Gen. GRANT, dated at Fort Henry, March 15, in which he says he has received orders to immediately assume command of a very important expedition. Neither does he speak of having been superseded, or of having any intention to resign his command. Does this order to take the field indicate a want of confidence in him on the part of Gen. HALLECK?

SPEECH OF GEN. HALLECK.

The Union ladies of St. Louis presented Gen. HALLECK with a sword on Monday evening last.

Miss BODD, in behalf of the Committee, addressed Gen. HALLECK.

At the close of the address, Miss B., taking the sword and trappings from the case, advanced and presented it. Gen. HALLECK, on receiving it, addressed the Committee and ladies and gentlemen present as follows:

"LADIES OF THE COMMITTEE: I thank you and those whom you represent for the honor you have conferred on me in the presentation of this beautiful sword. I cannot believe that I have done anything to merit this distinguished favor from the ladies of St. Louis; I, however, accept it from them, with the promise that it will be used only in defense of the rights of American citizens and of the flag of our common country. This sword is presented by the ladies—it shall be used, if occasion should require, in their service, and in defence of their rights and their honor.

I thank you, ladies, for your address; and you, Miss BODD, for the manner of its delivery."

The ladies and gentlemen present, were then individually introduced to the General, and the company dispersed at about 9 o'clock.

GEN. HALLECK TO THE CHILDREN.

In declining an invitation to attend an entertainment given by six hundred school children, in St. Louis, a few evenings since, Gen. HALLECK wrote:

"The corrupt politicians of the present day will probably, from self-interest, continue to fan the flames of civil discords. But our children should be taught that we are all members of the same family, and that our country can never be permanently divided. We must instill into their minds those sentiments of fraternal affection and pure patriotism which alone can restore peace to our country, and eradicate all traces of the animosities which have been engendered by this unholy rebellion.

Give my sincere thanks to the children whom you represent, for their very kind invitation."

SALE OF CONFISCATED TOBACCO.

From the St. Louis Republican, March 19.

The tobacco seized by the Union army in Tennessee, after the late victories in that State, was sold at auction yesterday, by Messrs MORGAN, of Fourth-street, on Government account. The attendance was large, bidding spirited, and the prices quite as full as are realized at the daily sales at our regular warehouses. Part of the stock in hogsheads consisted of stems, and also brought full figures. The other hogshead grades, from lugs upward, sold at $5 to $12 per 100 lbs. A number of hogsheads of leaf were not put to sale, because several persons from Tennessee were present, and claimed to be the owners, and to be loyal to the Government. The tobacco will be kept over until the question of loyalty can be investigated and decided by the proper authorities. If the investigation results favorably to the claimants, we have no doubt the property will be returned to them. The manufactured tobacco, of which nearly three hundred boxes were under seizure, also sold high, and brought twelve to thirty-five cents per hundred pounds.

BEN M'CULLOCH.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* gives the following particulars regarding the death of BEN MCCULLOCH:

"We killed Gen. SLACK and young CLARK, son of MERRIWETHER CLARK, of St. Louis, who had his head taken off by a cannon-ball. He commanded a battery gallantly, and had just given the order to retreat when a ball struck him on his horse. Lieut. Col. MCCULLOCH, son of the General, was also found among the dead with his commission in his pocket, near Elk Horn Tavern.

BEN MCCULLOCH was killed in the brush on a slight elevation, on the opposite side of the field, by PETER PELICAN, a private in Company B, Thirty-sixth Illinois. The attack in which the ubiquitous BEN was taken off was led by Capt. MILLER. MCCULLOCH wore a dress of black velvet, patent-leather high-top boots, and he had on a light colored broad-brimmed Texan hat. He was on a light bay horse. PELICAN went up and took a good watch, now in possession of Col. GREUSEL."

THE EXPERIENCES OF GEO. N. SANDERS.

HOW HE LEFT NASHVILLE AND HOW HE HOPES TO GET TO RICHMOND.

From the Louisville Democrat.

There is no one better known in the country as a scholar, a politician and a wit, than WM. H. POLK, of Tennessee. He has a plantation some 40 miles from Nashville, lives comfortably, has a joke for every one, and is, withal, a resolute man in his opinions. He was the opponent of the evanescent HARRIS, who has disappeared mysteriously, and voted for by the coöperationists in the election for Governor of that State. About a month ago notice came to him that he must leave the State—a notice which, however, he did not obey. His description of the teror of the rebels on the taking of Nashville is said to be supremely rich. Among other incidents is one of peculiar interest to us Kentuckians, concerning the fate of the late Provisional Government.

Col. POLK, a few days before the arrival of our army at Nashville, and, indeed, before he heard of the fall of Fort Donelson, in going down the road from his farm, descried a fat, ragged, bushy-headed, tangled-mustached, dilapidated-looking creature, (something like an Italian organ-grinder in distress,) so disguised in mud as to be scarcely recognizable. What was his surprise, on a nearer approach, to see that it was the redoubtable GEORGE N. SANDERS.

GEORGE had met the enemy and he was theirs—not in person, but in feeling. His heart was lost, his breeches were ragged, and his boots showed a set of fat, pouty toes protruding from them. The better part of him was gone, and gone a good distance.

"In the name of God, GEORGE, is that you?" said the Ex-Congressman.

"Me!" said the immortal GEORGE, "I wish it wasn't; I wish I was anything but me. But what is the news here—is there any one running? They are all running back there." Spotting over his shoulder with his thumb.

"No," said Mr. POLK, "but that I know of. You'll needn't mind pulling up the seat of your pantaloons, I'm not noticing. What in the —— are you doing here, looking like a muddy Lazarus in the painted cloth?"

"BILL," said GEORGE to the Tennesseean, confidentially, and his tones would have moved a heart of stone, "BILL, you always was a friend of mine. I know'd you a long while ago, and honored you—cuss me if I didn't. I said you was a man bound to rise. I told JIMMY POLK so; me and JIMMY was familiar friends. I intended to get up a biographical notice of you in the *Democratic Review*, but that —— CORRY stopped it. I'm glad to see you; I'll swear I am."

"Of course, old fellow," said the charitable Tennesseean, more in pity of his tones than even of the flattering eloquence: "but what is the matter?"

"Matter?" said GEORGE; "the d—d Lincolnites have seized Bowling Green, Fort Donelson, and have by this time taken Nashville. Why," continued he, in a burst of confidence, "when I left hacks was worth $100 an hour, and, Polk' (in a whisper,) I didn't have a d—d cent."

The touching pathos of this last remark was added to by the sincere vehemence with which it was uttered, and the mute eloquence with which he lifted up a ragged flap in the rear of his person that some envious rail or briar had torn from its position of covering a glorious retreat.

"Not a d—d cent," repeated he; "and, POLK, I walked that hard-hearted town up and down, all day, with bomb-shells dropping on the street at every lamp-post—I'll swear I did—trying to borrow some money; and, POLK, do you think, there wasn't a scoundrel there would lend anything, not even HARRIS, and he got the money out of the banks, too?"

"No," said POLK, who dropped in a word occasionally, as a sort of encourager.

"BILL," repeated SANDERS, "BILL, I said you was a friend of mine—and a talented one—always said so, BILL. I didn't have a red, and I've walked forty-five miles in the last day, by the mile-stones, and I haven't had anything to buy a bit to eat; and," he added, with impassioned eloquence, "what is a cursed sight worse, not a single drop to drink."

This is complete. It is unnecessary to tell how the gallant and clever Tennesseean took the wayfayer home, gave him numerous, if not innumerable drinks, and filled him with fruits of fields and flesh of flocks. When GEORGE was filled, however, he signified by numerous signs, and finally by words, that he wished the servants to leave the room. "POLK," said he, "I knew you were a man with a heart in your bosom; I told 'em so. I said no better man than BILL POLK could be found. I told 'em so."

"Told who so?" asked Mr. POLK, rather surprised at the sudden and mysterious language, accompanied by the removal of the servants.

"Mr. POLK," said SANDERS, "I want your horses and carriage for a time."

"Certainly, Mr. SANDERS, if you wish them." "Mr. POLK," said GEORGE, "I do not appear before you in any ordinary character to-day; I am clothed with higher authority; I am an emissary."

The tone and manner indicated something fearful—perhaps to arrest his host.

"I am an emissary," repeated Mr. SANDERS, speaking in very large capitals, "from THE STATE OF KENTUCKY, and hope to be received as such. The fact is," continued he, coming down to the level of familiar conversation, "I left the Provisional Government of Kentucky a mile or so back, on foot, finding its way southwardly, and I demand your horses and carriage in the name of that noble State."

Of course, the carriages were harnessed up at once, and Mr. SANDERS proceeded to bring the Provisional Government to Mr. POLK's house.

How shall we describe this part? Hon. GEORGE W. JOHNSON, as much a Clay man as the sacred soil of Tennessee could afford, but still preserving his light and active step; McKEE, late of the *Courier*, following; WALTER N. HALDEMAN, with all his industry and perseverance, trying to keep up with his associate; and WILLIS B. MACHEN, vigorous, active, slightly sullen, but in earnest, with every boot he drew out of the snowy, muddy soil, giving a groan of fatigue. Imagine them safely ensconced at Mr. POLK'S, on their road South.

"Mr. SANDERS," said the Governor, with dignified suavity, after the walnuts and wine, "claimed to be an acquaintance of yours, and we were very glad to send him forward."

The Hon. Governor maintained throughout that easy, self-possessed manner which characterizes the gentleman.

The emissary—for he ought to be so known—shortly after suggested to the Provisional Government that he was "broke," and wished to represent the Seventh Congressional District of Kentucky—that is, the Louisville District; "for," said he, in his persuasive, confidential tones, "that is the only way I know of for a man without money to get to Richmond."

A session was at once held of the State Council, and it is our pleasure to record that Mr. SANDERS is now authorized by the Provisional Government to proceed to Richmond and represent our interest in the rebel Congress, *vice* H. W. BRUCE, removed or resigned.

Mr. POLK at this time addressed the new Congressman, saying that he had a particular favor to ask. "BILL," said GEORGE to his host, speaking out of a full heart and a full chest, "BILL, you are a boy after my own heart; whatever request you make I grant." "It is only a trifle," said Mr. POLK, "which you can easily grant, and which will please you." "It is granted," interrupted the grateful SANDERS. "I may be arrested," continued Mr. POLK, "within a few minutes, for disagreeing with some measures which Gov. HARRIS has urged upon the people:" "Never mind that," said the impetuous SANDERS, "I'll stand by you." "All I want," continued Mr. POLK, "is for you to return to Nashville as a *hostage for my wife and family.*"

"BILL POLK," said GEORGE, gravely but firmly, "you are a man I love; I love you, and I love your wife and family; *but if ever I go back to Nashville, may I be d—d.*"

Of course, there was no reply to this, and the redoubtable GEORGE and the Provisional Government soon went on their way rejoicing.

We do not pretend to give this in the language or manner of Mr. POLK, which is said to be inimitable; neither do we claim him as a "Union man." He has remained quietly at home, and taken no part in the contest; but we are indebted to him, or to some one who has reported it as coming from him, for a genial and laughable account of the exit of what once promised to be very injurious to our State, and still more for his characterization of that wise, pushing, incomprehensible character, GEO. N. SANDERS, member of Congress from the Seventh District of Kentucky to Richmond.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S COMMAND.

THE FIGHT AT NEWBERN.

REPORT OF COL. KURTZ, OF THE MASSACHUSETTS TWENTY-THIRD.

HEADQUARTERS MASSACHUSETTS TWENTY-THIRD,
NEWBERN, N. C., March 15, 1862.

To His Excellency, John A. Andrew, Governor and Commander-in-Chief M. V. M.:

DEAR SIR: On the morning of the 13th inst. I received orders to disembark my regiment, and land upon the shore sixteen miles below this post. One of my vessels was three or more miles from shore, and, as I had nothing but five small surfboats to use, the matter was somewhat tedious; however, at 2½ o'clock we had all landed, together with a 12-pounder howitzer. We marched up toward Newbern on the worst road I ever saw—many places sinking knee-deep in a soft blue clay, making it somewhat difficult to get your feet out after once getting in.

About 10 o'clock at night we reached the place where our regiment had bivouacked for the night, and ascertained we had marched ten miles. We formed in column by division in the woods by the side of the road, stacked our arms, built fires, posted sentinels, and then retired for the night upon the wet ground. In the course of the night we had what the people out here call a "right smart rain," and it drenched us to the skin.

At daylight we received the order to march, and after a march of two miles we found ourselves in front of an intrenchment that looked very much like a railroad embankment, and about a quarter of a mile in length, with a flank battery upon either end, and mounting in all, fourteen heavy guns, and defended by five thousand rebels. The morning was quite hazy, making it difficult to make out the position. The Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, with my own, were formed in a line in front of the work, and had hardly got into position before the enemy opened a murderous fire upon us along the whole line, which we returned as fast as we could.

My regiment did not flinch, but stood up to the work like veterans, and after continuing the fire for one and a-half hours, we having expended all our ammunition, (40 rounds,) I sent to the rear for a fresh supply. In the meantime, fixed bayonets, closed ranks, and lay down, watching the next move of the enemy.

In a few moments the Tenth and Eleventh Connecticut came to our relief; we retired in good order ten paces, while they occupied our place in front, opened their fire and poured in a lively fusilade, until we received the order to charge, when the whole line charged batteries and intrenchments, and the enemy took the road for Newbern as fast as their legs would carry them.

My regiment was ordered to follow them, while the others were sent to the right and left, through the woods. We met after an hour's march at the railroad, about two miles from this post, Gen. FOSTER, with the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, and had not gone far in this direction, before we discovered the enemy had set on fire the beautiful bridge over the river Trent, to prevent our following in his rear too closely.

This prevented our taking them prisoners, as they filled everything in the shape of cars, and took the road to Goldsboro'. They made several attempts to destroy the city by fire, but our gunboats threw a few shells at them, and they did not stop to finish the work. The market-house and one or two turpentine factories were all they succeeded in destroying. When we arrived, (using the boats of the fleet,) the negroes were pillaging where they pleased, but we soon put a stop to all such proceedings, and have now good order generally.

Our brigade occupy the camp that the enemy left, to attack us on the morning of the 14th, and which they were in too much of a hurry to visit in their late trip through the city, and we have very comfortable quarters. From the reports of the people here, there must have been 12,000 troops in this vicinity, and with their works ought to have given us a week's job, as our men were very much fatigued with their march through the mud the day before; but we came down here to win, and if possible we will do it.

We shall move on some other point in a day or two. Our loss must be considerable in killed and wounded, but I am not at present able to give more than that of my own regiment, which I inclose.

It is with the most sincere regret that I have to report the loss of Lieut.-Col. HENRY MYRICK, who was killed by the first shot from the enemy's artillery, while bravely and gallantly executing an order I had given him a moment before. His loss is a severe one to the regiment, and the service, as well as to myself. He was a gallant officer, and a firm friend, and the kindest-hearted comrade I ever had, and I am sensibly affected by the casualty. I have detailed Sergeant-Major DANIEL JOHNSON to accompany his remains home to his family, and they will be sent by the first vessel.

It gives me great pleasure to say that the regiment under my command behaved gallantly, and particularly Companies A, B, C, D, F, G and H, and their officers and men deserve the thanks of their countrymen. With sentiments of high regard, I have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient servant,

JOHN KURTZ,
Colonel Twenty-third Mass. Volunteers.

P. S.—I omitted saying that Major ELWELL and Adjt. CHAMBERS both behaved in the most gallant manner, and rendered me the most efficient aid during the whole engagement. J. K.

I have just learned that the intrenchments above referred to were nearly a mile in length, and that the battery on the right had 12 guns, the one on the left 15 guns, and the front 14 guns. J. K.

OPERATIONS ON THE COAST.

NATIONAL OCCUPATION OF JACKSONVILLE.

PROCLAMATION BY MAYOR HOEG.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In the present trying crisis, much thought and anxious inquiry has been devoted by the City Council, the citizens and several of our friends from the country, including Gen. S. R. PYLES and Staff, to ascertain and determine what, under all the circumstances, is best to be done, and will best promote the safety, comfort and happiness of the people.

On yesterday evening a portion of the City Council held an interview with Gen. PYLES and his Staff, and, after full discussion and patient deliberation, it was unanimously determined, that inasmuch as all the Confederate troops, arms and munitions of war upon the St. John's River, and in East and South Florida generally, are ordered away, and that the East and South are to be abandoned, it is useless to attempt a defence of the city of Jacksonville, and therefore, upon the approach of the enemy, it should be surrendered. This having been decided upon as the sound and proper course to be pursued, Col. M. WAIT SMITH suggested that the Mayor should make it known to the citizens by proclamation, and this suggestion being fully concurred in by all present—

I therefore, in conformity thereto, make known to you that all defences will be immediately withdrawn from the city and St. John's River, and no military force will be kept on duty except for police purposes, and such force will be supplied by details drawn from our citizens.

I advise and earnestly admonish our citizens to remain at their homes and pursue their usual avocations, and I call upon all good citizens to give their aid and counsel for the preservation of good order throughout the entire community. It is the opinion of our most experienced and intelligent citizens (and I think a most correct one) that, if the enemy meet with no resistance, private property will be respected, and unarmed citizens will be allowed to pursue their usual occupations.

I trust, therefore, that our whole population will act with becoming prudence, and that no unnecessary provocation may be given that may furnish a reason for violence from any quarter; and if, after we have offered no resistance, and given no just provocation, violence should be committed, the whole blame will rest upon the aggressors. Every citizen able to perform police duty is hereby required to hold himself in readiness to go on duty, upon receiving notice of the Chief of Police.

MARCH 7, 1862. H. H. HOEG, Mayor.

FROM SHIP ISLAND.

*Correspondence

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Arrival of the Blasco de Garay—Embarkation of the English Troops at Vera Cruz—Disputes between the Allied Powers—Reported Departure of the Captain-General—The Spanish Bank of Havana.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 15, 1862.

The reports which have been in circulation here for some time that there was a disagreement between the three European Powers on the Mexican question, have at last been confirmed. The Spanish steamer-of-war *Blasco de Garay* arrived on Thursday afternoon the 13th inst., from Vera Cruz, at 2¼ o'clock P. M., after a voyage of six days. She brought the important news that the English forces had reembarked in their ships, and were about to sail, as was supposed, for the Bermudas, touching at our port on their way. It was confidentially reported here that in a conference between the Plenipotentiaries of the allied Powers, the English Commissioner was taken to task for the smallness of the *force* which his Government proposed to leave, and the question was asked whether it was not intended to station a larger force of troops in the country. The party to whom these questions were put, answered very coolly, that the force intended to be left was quite sufficient to answer the purposes of the English Government. This is not the only screw loose in the Mexican affair. I am enabled to state upon the best authority that the Captain-General, at a party held a few nights ago at the Government Palace, said, in the course of conversation, that the Emperor NAPOLEON had complained to the Spanish Government of the conduct of Gen. PRIM in Mexico, and *requested that he should be recalled*, so that the *tria juncta in uno*, it appears, will soon fall to pieces. According to the news brought by the above named steamer, Gen. PRIM and his family had left for the interior, with the troops of the Spanish division, and the fortress of San Juan de Ulloa was garrisoned by soldiers of the same nation—two companies of English troops only remaining as a guard of honor for their country's flag.

It is again reported that the Captain-General will leave in a few months, but I can discover no ground for the truth of the story. The reason given is his bad health, as well as the bad health of his lady. The *Duquesa*, to call the *Capitana Generala* by her new title, although that of the *Condesa San Antonio* is the one by which she is best known, does not at all enjoy good health. At the ball given a few weeks ago at the Palace, she was obliged to retire very early, and there were some doubts whether her indisposition would not have prevented its taking place altogether, as she was taken ill a few days previously.

In other respects there is little stirring here, either in the political, financial or commercial world. The Director of the Spanish Bank of Havana gained the day at a meeting of the shareholders, held last week, contrary to the *dictum* of the Government at Madrid. The shareholders, by a majority of forty and some odd, against seven minority, voted him the per centage on the whole profits, to which a demur had been made, and which had been the subject of complaint on the part of some proprietors with the Government in the "old country." By this action the future profits of the Director and Sub-Directors will be as before, subject only to the affirmation of the Government at Madrid as sanctioning the vote of the meeting.

Now that the carnival is over, and that we are in Lent, there is a scarcity of diversions, so that the approaching exhibition of Mr. RAREY, of his wonderful performances in taming wild horses, will draw together an immense assemblage. He is advertised to give two performances at Chiari's Circus, where the equestrian company were lately performing, one on Saturday next, and the other on the following day, Sunday. No doubt the latter will be best attended, for Sunday in this country is the principal day for all sorts of amusements.

The weather, which has been a little cool, has again become warm, and from the lateness of the season I conclude that we ought not expect another return to cool weather.

The mortality last month among children was fearful. I have heard the number who died from small pox alone estimated at four hundred. The croup also has committed and is committing dreadful ravages, and is here considered infectious, so that parents are kept in a state of continual terror for their little ones.

In the midst of this catalogue of horrors, I must not forget to mention that another individual was arrested and sent the other day by railroad to Villaclara for the double murder of which I made mention in my last letter. A large crowd followed him to the court-house on his arrival at Villaclara, but nobody was admitted to hear the charges or evidence brought against him.

As a proof that the negro race are not so idle and worthless as their villifiers would wish to make out, let me record an example that I met by accident among the legal notices in the papers. It was that of a colored woman whose property in real estate in Havana and Guanabacon, according to the showing of the law notice, and their estimation, footed up to about $20,000. No mean amount for a colored person in a country where so few callings are open to their industry, and those always of the least profitable class. LARA.

MEXICO.

Arrival of the Blasco de Garay at Havana—Departure of the English Forces from Vera Cruz.

The Spanish steamer-of-war *Blasco de Garay* arrived at Havana on the 13th inst. from Vera Cruz She brings information that the English forces had reembarked on board their ships, with the exception of two companies, which were to remain in the castle of San Juan de Ulloa. They were expected to leave when the steamer left, stopping, possibly, on their way at Havana, and proceeding thence to Bermuda. The correspondent of the *Diario de la Marina*, at Vera Cruz, says, in a letter to that journal, that H. B. Majesty's frigate *Ariadne*, bearing the flag of Commodore DUNLOP, would only remain.

The *Eco de Europa*, of Vera Cruz, published a supplement before the editor left for Orizaba, dated March 4, from which we make the following extracts:

"Since the 1st of the present month, when the English steamer arrived at this port, many reports have been in circulation about the city.

We have said, a thousand times, that this expedition aspires to loftier ends than those embraced in a simple pecuniary question; and this is sufficient to stamp as unfounded the report that two of the Allied Powers withdraw from the scene, leaving the other to settle the questions with Mexico, from pecuniary motives.

The steps which the Representatives of the Allied Powers have hitherto taken to fulfill their mission in Mexico, may have been the object of censure on the part of some interested persons, but this did not prevent their having been in unison with the instructions that the Commissioners had from their Governments, nor, even if they have been counted to the interests of some, does it follow that they fail in having had for their object the general good of this Republic, and the attainment of the humane intentions of Western Europe.

Those instructions they have not varied, nor have they yet been able to vary them, at least there is no indication authorizing the report which has been circulated on this point, supposing that instructions have come so radically different from those that the European Plenipotentiaries had at the beginning, that it will be impossible to fulfill what they have agreed to with the Mexican Government.

We can say that no instructions or orders different from the first have arrived, and this assertion is corroborated by the fact that the expeditionary forces continue marching to the places designated in the Conference at Soledad, the Conde DE REUS, Commander of the Spanish Division, having left this very day to join them, the fourth day since the reports of which we speak have been in circulation.

It may be that the European Expedition encounters new complications; it is very easy for this to happen in an enterprize of immense magnitude, in which three different nations take a part, but we do not fear that these complications are such as to affect the essence of the object first aimed at, and much less that Allied Europe will break the first stipulation to which its Representatives have placed their signature.

If such a case should arrive, the Commissioners would not authorize it by their presence, nor by retaining their officers, and that contingency will not occur whilst we see them at their posts. We can say this equally of all, for all have compromised their honorable names; but, as Spaniards, we can affirm it with still more certainty of him who is representing our country. The Conde DE REUS would sacrifice without hesitation all he has, and all that his glory, his position, his blood and his life are worth, but he would never make the sacrifice of his honor for anything nor for anybody. This the whole world knows. While he is here, everything may happen except the slightest infraction of the word he has given."

The following is extracted from the *Diario de la Marina:*

"On the 4th His Excellency the Marquis DE LOS CASTILLEJOS left Orizaba, accompanied by his lady and child, with his brilliant staff. They all left Vera Cruz in stage-coaches, and we shall soon, no doubt, hear that they have arrived at their destination.

We have had news here that the French, who were the first to march from the encampment that they occupied, had not met, up to the last date, with any obstacle. We have had the same news with respect to the Spanish troops.

Of the 800 men of the English contingent who formed part of the expedition, there now remain very few. It have embarked with the exception of 100 men, who, it appears, will remain to guard the flag of Great Britain on the fortress of San Juan de Ulloa. Those that leave are going to the Bermudas, and will stop on their way at Havana.

On board of the *Blasco de Garay*, 143 soldiers embarked to return to their garrison, although sorry to leave their comrades.

On the 5th there arrived at Vera Cruz, in the war steamer *Foyfait*, the French Brigadier-General, the Count DE LORENCEZ, accompanied by a brilliant staff. He comes to put himself at the head of the troops of his nation that are by this time near Tehuacan, if they have not already arrived there, and of the 3,000 men who are momentarily expected in a man-of-war, and three first-class frigates. M. DE LORENCEZ is said to be the authority for the statement that the Emperor NAPOLEON III. intends to reinforce the 3,000 troops now here by 5,000 more. I do not guarantee the exactness of the news.

Interesting news has been received from the interior. It is given as a fact that the reacting conservatives have completely defeated Gen. CUELLA, belonging to the army of President JUAREZ. The locality of the action is not given, but it is supposed to have occurred in the State of Mexico."

In other respects, adds the writer, this unfortunate Republic has entirely fallen to pieces. It is without any resources, and its ruin will be complete if the Mexicans, true friends of their country, do not resolve to form a strong and energetic Government, that can put an end to the many calamities that overwhelm it. No more favorable occasion could present itself to them than the present, for I believe that if they asked it, the Allies would not refuse to second their aims at regenerating the country.

We extract the following from the *Diario* of the 15th inst.:

A correspondence from Panama, dated Feb. 15, informs us of the arrival at that port of several English and French ships-of-war, intended for the Western coast of Mexico. The City of Panama offered a very animated appearance from the number of officers assembled belonging to the above ships, which, as it was reported, were going to take possession of all the ports, from Acapulco to Guaymas. There were at anchor in the port of Panama the English steamer *Bacchante*, *Clio* and *Termagant*, and the French screw ship of war *Duguay Trouin*. The English steamer *Tartar*, and the French *Baymnaia* left on the 9th and 10th of the above month for the coast of Mexico.

The *Pajaro del Oceano*, formerly the *Ocean Bird*, arrived at our port, yesterday evening, from St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Puerta Plata, in St. Domingo. She brings the news from Porto Rico that two French ships-of-war, with troops, intended for Mexico, had anchored at St. Thomas. The 250 men of the battalion of SAN MARCIAL, destined for Santo Domingo, which the steamer *Ciudad Condal* ought to have transported, but which were landed at Porto Rico, by order of the commanding officer, had been quartered there in the Morro, and were to remain until the arrival of the remainder of the battalion. The same steamer brings us news from Venezuela to the 21st ult. The President of the Republic arrived on the 16th ult. at Puerto Cabello, where the papers say he was very well received; but it was not known whither he would next go. The Secretary-General left Laguayra on the 19th for the same city, with two commissioners from Maracaibo and Tachua. Rio Chica was threatened by the Federalists, and supplies, with munitions of war, were being sent to it from Caraccas. The enemies of the Government had been defeated in various places, but the factions were very far from being conquered. A paper of Caraccas and another of Valencia offered as candidate to take the place of substitute for the Supreme Chief DON PEDRO JOSE ROJAS, Secretary-General of the Government. The Government had been in treaty to permit the importation of 10,000 quintals of sugar from abroad. There had likewise been presented a project for a law to raise a loan of $250,000, hypothecating 50 per cent. of the duties of importation that are collected in Laguayra. Neither law, at last advices, had been approved of.

TEA-GROWING IN INDIA.

The Territory—Companies Engaged in the Business—Particulars of the Cultivation, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SIBSAUGOR, ASSAM, India, Monday, Jan. 6, 1862.

Probably few of your readers are aware of the importance that attaches to the new enterprise of tea cultivation in Northeastern India, an enterprise which is destined ere long to make a decided impression upon the tea markets of the world.

Assam, the principal tea-producing province of India, comprises an extent of territory about 400 miles in length by about 50 in width, lying on both banks of the Brahmaputra River, and situated from 600 to 1,000 miles to the northeastward of Calcutta. On the north and south lie vast mountain regions inhabited by savage tribes. The latitude of Assam is about 27 degrees north, being, I am told, the same as that of the best tea-growing regions of China.

It is now more than 25 years, I believe, since tea was discovered growing indigenous in the wilds of Upper or Northeastern Assam. The India Government commenced the cultivation, but soon made it over to a private Company, called "The Assam Tea Company." Owing, however, to bad management and want of experience, the success of the enterprise seemed so doubtful that at one time the shares sold at 10 and 12 per cent., which now cannot be had at 240. This subsequent success of the Assum Tea Company so stimulated private enterprise that grants of land began to be taken in all directions, and men of small means soon found themselves possessors of wealth. At the present time great activity prevails in every direction. The best portions of forest land are hunted out, and beautiful plantations are taking the place of the deep forest wilds. Government officers, both civil and military, manage to evade the form of law which prohibits Government servants engaging in private enterprise, and nearly all are investing their splendid salaries in this most successful speculation. New companies are formed, so that now there are also "*The Central Assam Tea Company*," "*The Jorhaut Campany*," "*The Sylhit and Cachar Tea Company*," all having large capital, and a certain prospect of success. Capitalists in Calcutta and elsewhere are most eager to invest; and, from the furor of excitement, one would imagine that a new California or Australia had been discovered. Speaking with the Government Officer of this place the other day, he informed me that he had then in hand some forty new applications for land, and that it was with great difficulty he could get the grants surveyed fast enough. Yet his jurisdiction extends over only one of the six or eight districts of the Province. Thousands of acres are now cleared every year; and many of the plantations are only just beginning to be productive—four years growth being required for the shrub before it becomes remunerative; yet the aggregage produce in Assam the last year is estimated at near two millions pounds. This figure will advance yearly with great rapidity, till tea will form one of the most important exports of Calcutta.

The lands at present being taken up, consist of those forest lands most accessible from the great river; but further back on the borders, and in the hills, the best of tea land exists to an extent that absolutely knows no limit. The hills are known to be full of indigenous tea trees, whose unchecked growth mounts to a size which emulates the loftiest monarchs of the forests. Seed is brought down by the Nagas, or hill people, and sold to the planters. These people are, however, extremely jealous of the foreigners, and are, for the most part, under British control only to the extent of keeping the peace on the borders, under penalty of their much-valued trade with the plains being prohibited. The time may come, however, when these wild tribes will be brought into subjection, and the cultivation may then be extended to a degree limited only by considerations of accessibility to market, and the demands of the trade. Indeed, further down toward Calcutta, where the hill people are under British rule, the tea culture is beginning to be most vigorously and successfully prosecuted. About half way between Calcutta and Assam is the province of Cachar, which, some five years ago, was a vast, howling wilderness—and "howling" means what it says, in these Oriental climes—but which now is becoming a scene of the most active enterprise. Though all the plantations are in their infancy, and many just entered upon, still the Government revenue of the province has risen, within five years, from some $25,000 to six times that amount. Some sixty or eighty Englishmen are already there, and capital to the extent of half a million dollars is yearly expended. In a few years, this whole district will become one vast tea plantation; for, owing to its being so much nearer Calcutta than Assam, the profits are much greater. Moreover, from its vicinity to the vast and over-populous plains of Bengal, the great difficulty of securing native labor, which is such a serious drawback in Assam, will be much less felt.

There are, in all these tea-producing districts, two kinds of soil, one high land, and which, in its wild state, is covered with forest, and another low land, covered with reeds and tall prairie grass. This last is the rice land of India. Wherever the English settler goes in and takes up forest land and opens out roads, the native settler follows, and takes up the rice land—a matter of the utmost convenience to both. This is especially the case in the province of Cachar. In Upper Assam, however, the country is very sparsely settled, owing to a Burmese invasion from the South some 40 years ago, by whom the country was almost depopulated. For this cause, and from the fact that the Assamese are exceedingly disinclined to labor as coolies, great embarrassment is felt by the tea planters, many of whom are obliged to import labor from Southern India at great expense. Still the business pays, in spite of every embarrassment.

The soil best adapted to the growth of tea is a sandy loam of a reddish or yellow color, light and loose, into which the long root of the tea runs down to a great depth, and which does not retain much water.

There are three kinds of tea-plant cultivated in Assam, one called the Assam, or indigenous plant; another the China plant, a third a cross between the two, called the Hybrid. The Assam plant is best, producing much more than the China, and having a tenderer leaf, or a leaf that retains its tenderness much longer. The Hybrid is, however, considered about as valuable as the Assam, from its being, it is said, more hardy, and nearly as productive.

The tea-plant, or shrub, is not allowed to grow higher than about three feet, or, in case of very large plants, three and a half to four feet high. They are planted in straight rows, about six feet apart, and, in the best soil, even wider apart than this, as they frequently grow to a bush of six feet, or even eight feet wide. When the producing season, which is from April to October, is past, the plants are usually sheared or clipped, so that the top is level or gracefully rounded, thus bringing the next season's flush of tender leaves out upon the surface, where they will be easily accessible for plucking. It is a sight for mortal eyes to feast upon and never weary of beholding, to gaze off as far as the eye can reach upon tea—all tea—oceans of faultless green, with the delightful associations of "the draft which cheers but not inebriates," and all the pleasant thoughts that memory brings. I must say, that among all the agricultural associations, I know of none which I think would be so agreeable, baiting some of the vexations connected with native labor, as that of growing tea. Talk of the great cotton plantations! Out upon them! I wish we could make cotton cloth out of tea! But let that pass.

The process of manufacturing tea is extremely simple. The small and tender leaves being plucked and brought to the tea-house, are partially wilted in the sun, as the first day's process. On the second day the wilted leaves are taken in large handfuls, and rolled or kneaded with the palm of the hands, by a sort of double motion, one hand rolling backward while the other rolls forward, thus giving the mass in hand a twist, producing the peculiar rolled or twisted shape which characterizes the market tea. During this process, which is done upon a slightly rough braid, or mat-like basket work, the juice of the leaves exudes so that the mass is drenching wet. It is next thrown into a large heated iron kettle—called the pan—which is so set in mason-work that no smoke can come in contact with the tea—one breath of which would spoil it all—and the mass is stirred briskly with a short hand-broom, and the other hand keeping it moving so rapidly that it has no chance of burning; and when it steams and crackles nicely it is quickly swept out, not a fragment remaining in the pan. This hot mass is seized again by the manipulator and rolled as before, after which it is once more subjected to the roasting process, and then rolled again. It is still wet, and now remains to be carefully dried. For this object it is placed over charcoal fire till it is bone dry. Next comes the sifting process, to bring out the different qualities of tea. That which passes through the first, *i. e.*, the *fine* sieve, is the best or finest quality of tea. What remains is then put into a coarser sieve, giving the second quality; a still coarser sieve gives the third, and so on. It is then taken and subjected to a final drying, and immediately packed in the lead-lined boxes, pressed very close (nothing so good as the natives' feet for this, I believe!) then soldered up to be looked upon no more till it turns up behind the merchants' counter, and is dished out by polite clerks, to become the delightful beverage of "fair women and brave men" in far-off Western lands.

The tea manufactured in Assam is black tea only. And here I will, with due modesty of opinion, venture a word or two about green tea. I have made inquiry of every tea planter I have met in Assam, as to whether the lively flush on the green tea of China is caused by some extraneous drug, or whether it depends solely upon the process of curing the leaf. The greater number have said that there is no need of any poisonous matter to make green tea, and that they can make it themselves. I will not trust my memory so far as to say in what this different process consists, but will simply say that I have seen the green tea and drank it—that it is stronger than the black, but is made by a slower and more laborious process, and the planters say it does not pay. I must in justice, however, mention that the green tea which I have seen, lacks the peculiar flush of our market tea, and while I do not feel prepared to speak with confidence, I am, nevertheless, inclined to think that "John Chinaman" puts in the least bit in the world of something to give the tea a finish for the "outside barbarians," a process similar to that invented, I believe, by our polite neighbors, the French, to give a healthy complexion to their pickles! Probably if any extraneous matter is put in, however, it is not much, and that here, as in many other things, a little goes a great way. That green tea, though of rather a faded color, and that, too, which will play pranks with delicate nerves, can be made from the pure leaf, I have seen with my own eyes; so I think our fair friends may sip their green tea in—yes, say—in peace!

Assam tea enjoys the reputation of being a better flavored and stronger tea than the China, and commands, I am told, a higher price in the English market, it being much used also to mix with weaker teas, to give them tone and flavor. As far as I have heard, all who once become accustomed to Assam tea prefer it to the China, and think it a hardship to go back to it again. At first, however, the Assam is frequently not liked as well. I have heard that some years ago a Committee of scientific men in England made examination of all the teas in the English market, and that the Assam tea was found to be the only pure and unadulterated article, and that it was pronounced to be the strongest and best-flavored of them all.

It is rather remarkable that Assam tea has never yet found its way to our own tea-drinking America. It is not long, however, since the people of Calcutta, even, turned up their noses at it; but now it is much sought after, and has an extensive sale there. Once our people get a taste of it, it is sure to be preferred, unless the present high price be thought an objection. It will become cheaper, undoubtedly, in a few years To be sure of securing the genuine article—without wishing any offence to John Bull—I would recommend, if that were my business, which it is not, that it be procured directly from the store-houses of Calcutta.

I have now only to repeat what I have stated, that before many years elapse, tea will form one of the most important exports of Calcutta; that tea cultivation in India will soon affect the markets of every land, and that China will soon cease to enjoy a monopoly of the tea trade of the West. The words "ASSAM TEA," moreover, are certainly destined to be read upon the merchants' signs in Broadway, alongside of those nasal-sounding names, and that barbarous octawl which, all we can or care to know, mean CHINA and TEA. W. WARD.

Houses for the Hard Times.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You once before were good enough to notice a design of mine for erecting houses upon the European model, and as the demand for such structures is even greater now than it was at any former period, I am induced once more to bring the matter to your attention, believing that its importance to the public will be some excuse for my intrusion.

As the leading features of my plan may not be generally known, or may have escaped the memory of those who saw a description of it in the *Times*, allow me again to give a general idea of it.

The great and fundamental difference between this plan and that of any houses hitherto erected in New-York for accommodating more that one family is the *complete separation* which is obtained, and which—with the exception of using one grand general staircase for egress and ingress—enables the families to be as private and distinct from each other as if each possessed a separate street entrance on the same block. In this respect the design bears no resemblance whatever to what is usually understood here as "tenement houses."

On arriving at either landing, the visitor comes to the front door of a first-class residence—where he has to ring a bell for admission, precisely as he would in the street; and on passing that door to enter the vestibule, he finds himself in a house completely detached from all the others, and possessing, on a *single floor*, every convenience of a well-built modern house. Each house has a fine front parlor 16 feet square, four bedrooms, bath-room, water closet, China closet, and other closets in abundance—dining-room, kitchen and all appurtenances—facilities for raising coal (from a separate cellar in the basement) and getting rid of refuse, without the necessity of ascending and descending any stairs—a piazza in the rear, and a brick inclosed fire-proof staircase to prevent the possibility of any danger from fire. Arrangements are also made for washing and the use of a drying yard, for each house, without any admixture whatever of the families.

Upon two lots of 25 feet by 100 feet, and in the centre of any block, I can, in a four-story structure, afford to eight separate families the accommodations above-mentioned, and with all modern improvements. I have made this design expressly to meet the requirements of that large and respectable portion of the community whose means are not sufficient for occupying separate houses in the central and convenient portions of the City. Such families are to be counted by thousands; and it is an astonishing fact, that while there are abundant accommodations for the *wealthiest* and the *poorest* classes in the community, so little attention should have been paid to providing decent and comfortable homesteads in town for the families of *gentlemen with moderate incomes*.

I believe that my scheme is fully able to meet the necessities of the case, and I am confident that if only *one* such edifice were erected in New-York, capitalists would have enough to do to keep pace with the demand upon them, for *more*.

Yours, respectfully, J. R. HAMILTON.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 22, 1862.

IRON-CLAD VESSELS.

A Letter from Donald McKay.

The Boston Commercial *Bulletin* publishes a letter from DONALD MCKAY, dated London, Jan. 24, 1862, which contains some statements of interest at this juncture. The following are the essential portions:

All the minor naval Powers of Europe had at least one or two iron-cased ships building 12 months ago, while as late as last April the advantages and disadvantages of the new system (which in fact originated in America) hardly began to be discussed by *our* naval authorities. Offers made by responsible parties to build iron-cased vessels fit to retake our lost forts in the South under a guarantee to complete the same within nine or ten months, were declined under the pretext that the new system had not been sufficiently tried.

Now it happened that, long before the time in question, the results of experiments on the effects of shot and shell on iron plates made in England, and even in France, had been published, and certainly were accessible to all those that earnestly endeavored to obtain this information. On the heads of our bureau of naval construction falls, therefore, all the blame, that they had not earlier made themselves masters of a subject which entirely belongs to the province of the naval constructor.

Where we ought to have led we only begin now to follow tardily in the wake of other nations, and the injury that the interests of our country have suffered in consequence of this negligence and apathy on the part of our professional officers will be long felt yet, and will prove to be, perhaps, irreparable.

At last Congress voted $1,500,000 to be spent for the construction of iron-clad ships, and under date of 10th August the Navy Department invited the public to hand in plans and propositions for such vessels. The conditions to be fulfilled were in the programme so vaguely defined that it was evident the parties who drew them up did not know themselves what they were about, nor for what purpose the vessels, after being constructed, were to be used. The real purpose to be obtained by these tenders appeared to be *to furnish the chief of our bureau of naval construction with ideas and information on the new system*, which he failed and neglected to collect himself in time to serve his country when it wanted most the services of a naval constructor well acquainted with all the latest improvements in naval construction.

Not a single one of our principal ship-building firms considered it worth while to answer the summons of the Navy Department,* and the tenders handed in were provided, with only a few exceptions, by engineering firms that show their gross ignorance of the subject by their own propositions. The board of naval officers that had to judge of the merits of the various propositions, decided that three of the offers sent in should be accepted and acted upon, viz.: those of Mr. ERICSSON, of New-York; MERRICK & SON, in Philadelphia, and BUSHNELL & Co., in New-Haven, Conn.

Without having seen the plans and models of these gentlemen, it is difficult to judge of the merits of the proposed vessels, but if they are constructed at all in conformity with the dimensions and particulars of constructions mentioned in the report, they will not increase much the power of our navy.

The plan of Mr. ERICSSON appears to me to be the most ingenious, but the vessel will be a most unseaworthy craft, and will never attain the speed of 7 8-10 knots.

The vessel of Messrs. MERRICK appears to be planned on reasonable principles, and will prove to be one meriting the name of an iron-cased ship; but if her breadth is really to be 60 feet, and her draught of water not over 13 feet, she never will attain a speed of 9¾ knots per hour, as guaranteed. Time for completion, nine months, which shows that the firm have a knowledge of the nature of the job which they intend to undertake.

The third vessel, building in Connecticut, will neither attain a high speed (12 knots warranted,) nor will she have the necessary hight of battery, nor will she be shot or shell proof. Time, four months.

The Board expresses its fears that the vessel *will not float* her armor sufficiently high, and that she will not have stability enough for a sea-vessel, and *yet* that Board *recommends* that a vessel be built after the proposed plans, under guarantee that she will fulfill her conditions.

It appears, then, that, for the future, our fleets will be constructed, not after the well-known principles of naval architecture, but the wildest schemes may be adopted in the construction of our ships, if they are only offered under a guarantee!

Such a course will make us the laughing-stock of the whole world, and yet, it appears that our Navy Department intends to carry out the same system on a larger scale in the construction of the twenty iron-cased vessels lately voted (?) to be built by Congress!

In England and France a board of naval officers consults and decides what number and class of vessels shall be built to carry out the intentions of the Government, clearly defining for what purposes the different classes of ships are to be used, and what conditions they have to fulfill. A board of naval constructors decides if vessels *can* be built to fulfill these conditions, and what dimensions, form and power they must have to come up to the requirements expressed by the board of naval officers. If after due consideration vessels *are* built after the suggestions and plans of the naval constructors, the *latter ones* are the only persons which are held responsible if the planned vessels should not come up to the requirements of the programme.

If private builders hand in proposals for the construction of certain vessels under guarantee that they shall fulfill certain conditions promised by them, a board of naval officers and naval constructors discusses the merits of the design, and reports if a vessel built after the design will fulfill the conditions of the programme. If the report is favorable, and a contract is made with the party offering, the board of naval constructors, as well as the contractor, is held responsible, if the vessel built after the proposed and approved plan should not fulfill all the conditions of the programme.

Let our Government follow a similar plan, and we will be sure soon to possess a fleet of ships infinitely superior to those which form our present navy.

A naval constructor has to be capable to state beforehand, if a vessel, built after certain plans submitted to him, will fulfill the required conditions of displacement, stability and speed at a certain draft of water; if not, he does not merit the name of a naval constructor.

My former letters have repeatedly advocated, for over two years, the necessity for iron-clad ships. There is no lack of material, for we have better iron and wood for ship-building than any other nation in the world, and in any quantity the Government may want; also, as skillful mechanics as the world can boast of.

Hoping the Government will act with great energy and decision in the prosecution of the present rebellion, I am, yours truly, DONALD MCKAY.

* For though my name figures in the report of the Board of Naval Officers as one of the parties that tendered, I publicly assert that the vessel reported upon was not handed in by me in answer to the invitation for tendering, but *two months before* Congress even decided on the construction of iron-cased ships.

The vessel reported upon was designed by me as a floating battery, for the express purpose to attack and retake the Southern forts, for which purpose she would be better adapted than vessels constructed after any of the other plans submitted to the Navy Department. The battery was designed to have only just enough speed to enable her to take, with promptness, the position assigned to her in a fight against *forts* or land batteries. She was to be armed with eight 11-inch Dahlgren guns, and three times the customary amount of powder, shot and shell (per gun) were allowed to her, in order to enable the vessel to keep up an uninterrupted fire for a long time.

Her height of battery, "seven feet," (considered too low by the Board,) is *more* than sufficient for the purpose the vessel was designed for. Every additional foot apparent above water, would merely increase the cost of construction, and render the vessel uneasy and more vulnerable. (The celebrated French iron-cased frigate *La Gloire*, carries her ports only 6 feet above water, and the French and English *floating batteries* only 4 to 6 feet.)

Allow me to add that the vessel was designed in compliance and in conformity with the exact wishes expressed to me by our principal naval authorities. Her system of practical construction is such as experience has taught us will render vessels practically shot-proof, and the battery certainly would have done what she was designed for, viz.: "Destroy the rebel forts."

Though the vessel was approved in her general dimensions and armor, the Board declared that the price, $1,000,000, precluded the consideration of her construction.

This declaration sounds strange, when compared with the fact that the Government now daily expends over two millions of dollars on the land service.

Election in Erie, Penn.

ERIE, Penn., Friday, March 21.

PRESCOTT METCALF was elected Mayor of this place to-day, by 300 majority.

A Libel on Dr. Charles Mackay.

To the Editor of the Albion:

SIR: A very kind friend, with the alacrity for which kind friends are proverbial when anything disagreeable has to be communicated, has brought to my notice the following paragraph (in editorial type, though under an initial) in a recent number of the Boston *Transcript*, referring to me in a manner of which the malice is more apparent than the good taste:

"DR. CHARLES MACKAY, the popular song-writer, after recently presiding at a meeting of secessionists in London, has come to the United States, to disseminate their principles, and advocate their cause as a correspondent of the London *Illustrated News*. He arrived in the last steamer, and on his passage through Boston to New-York, expressed great surprise and evident dissatisfaction at finding our city as quiet and apparently prosperous as when he left it five years since. He said he expected to behold mobs in our streets, and a total disorganization of society, and absence of all law and order.

He openly advocated the cause of rebellion; said the South could never be subdued; that the United States Government had no right to oppose the seceding States by force of arms.

He used the most opprobrious epithets with regard to our Government and our people, and said the United States of America was not the name of a nation—they had no proper Government, no nationality."

I hope you will permit me, through the medium of your widely-circulated journal, to reply to the charges of Mr. L., (an initial but too suggestive of an emphatic monosyllable by which incorrect assertions are often designated,) and to state most unequivocally and unreservedly that they are each and all misstatements—or gross perversions of the truth.

Firstly—I never presided at a meeting of Secessionists. I attended, out of mere curiosity, a public lecture, at which I was quite unexpectedly, and at a moment's notice, voted into the chair. Before taking it, I publicly disclaimed any approval of or responsibility for the opinions that the lecturer might express.

Secondly—I have *not* come to the United States to disseminate the principles and advocate the cause of the Secessionists, directly or indirectly.

Thirdly—I am *not* the correspondent of the *Illustrated London News*.

Fourthly—I may have expressed surprise at seeing such signs of order and prosperity in the streets of Boston; but it was the surprise of pleasure, not of dissatisfaction.

Fifthly—I never said I expected to find mobs in the streets, a total disorganization of society, and absence of all law and order—or used any form of words that could convey any idea so silly and preposterous.

Sixthly—I never advocated the cause of rebellion—though not knowing that a spy or an eaves-dropper was listening to conversations on board of the steamboat, that were not intended for his ears. I may have expressed doubts as to its speedy suppression—doubts that, after all, were not so very unreasonable in one who had not then heard a word of the brilliant series of Federal victories, that commenced with the capture of Fort Donelson, and that have continued ever since.

Seventhly—I never used "opprobrious" epithets with regard to the Government or the people of the United States, or spoke of either, except with the highest respect.

Eighthly—In a discussion (not intended for the ears of an eaves-dropper) on a proposed National Anthem for the United States, I certainly did say that the words "United States" were not good words for musical purposes, and could not be so well sung as the word "Columbia," just as, in England, our songs and poetry never contained such words as "United Kingdom," which are the legal designation of our country. It required, I think, no ordinary amount of malevolence, or stupidity, to pervert so harmless a piece of literary criticism as this into an attack upon the nationality of the American people.

The correspondent of the *Boston Transcript* is evidently a disciple of that cynical philosopher, who advised his listeners, if they did not know the rights of a thing, to believe the worst. Hoping that the next time he overhears the conversation of a stranger, he will be accurate, if he be not charitable, in his attempts to repeat it. I remain, &c.,

NEW-YORK, March 19, 1862. CHAS. MACKAY.

The "Ancient Mariners." Yancey.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"It is well to have a giant's strength, but it is cruel to use it like a giant." Your popular Press should not squeeze YANCEY too hard. Think of the change which has come over his dream of successful rebellion; of the fallen star of "secesh" which was to "burst the cloud of Time, and career to its place in the heavens." Call to mind his vanished hopes of foreign interference in favor of the rebel cause; of his arduous labors to effect "that same," so sadly unavailing. The dinners, at much cost, which he has bestowed upon the 'alf-and-'alf editorial snobs of England. Regard with sympathy his fallen condition, immured within the walls of a "Yankee" prison, a prey to his own bitter thoughts; consumed with remorse at the ridiculous *manner* of his capture! That fatal time can he forget? Not easily. No; he will be unable *not* to think of it at least as often as "now and then," but will exclaim with the "Ancient Mariner:"

"Since *then*, at an uncertain hour,
Now oft times, and now fewer,
This anguish comes, and makes me tell,
My ghastly adven-ture."

Law in Rhode Island.

From the Boston Transcript.

No State has better proved her loyalty and patriotism in the existing war than Rhode Island; besides her prompt and brave regiments so distinguished in the field—the generous activity of Gov. SPRAGUE, the earnest labors of Bishop CLARK in behalf of sanitary reforms, Rev. Mr. WOODBURY'S efficient services as chaplain, the contributions for the soldiers, the alacrity and intrepidity of the volunteers, the self-denying martyrs, the eloquent speakers and writers of the State, have signally honored and illustrated her recent history. A blot on the escutcheon of her judicial integrity is, therefore, more noticeable and lamentable from the contrast it presents to the pure love of country so nobly manifested by her citizens. And yet, if we are to credit the evidence of apparently undisputed facts, the next duty incumbent on Rhode Island patriots, is to reform either their code or their administration of justice.

We base our conviction that such is the state of the case upon a pamphlet lately received from Providence, and entitled, "Libel Suit of Chief Justice AMES against THOMAS R. HAZARD: Hon. JOSEPH M. BLAKE'S Argument for Defendant upon Plaintiff's Demurrer." We do not forget the old saying that one story is good till another is told; but this story is told by a gentleman of acknowledged legal attainments and well-known probity, who has held responsible situations, and is recognized as an able lawyer and an honest gentleman. It is the argument which he was not allowed to utter. It appears his services were secured by Mr. THOMAS R. HAZARD, the latter having been prosecuted for a libel upon Chief Justice AMES, and his estate attached for damages, which were laid at $10,000. Before the plaintiff in the suit had been raised to the bench, he had acted as a lawyer of Mr. IVES in the famous suit of *Ives vs.* Hazard. After he became Chief Justice he reported the case, and Mr. T. R. HAZARD published a pamphlet, wherein he declared the said report was unjust and untrue, and calculated to injure the character of the defendant in the case and to pervert the facts thereof. Of course, this was a serious imputation upon the integrity, accuracy and disinterestedness of the Chief Justice; but Mr. T. R. HAZARD professed to have made the *exposé* and the charge, without malice, from a sense of right, and a desire to befriend a man he considered persecuted, and the cause of justice which he thought outraged.

So far the matter may be regarded of personal and local rather than public interest; but it now assumes the latter phase, because an important precedent is involved. When Mr. BLAKE appeared for his client, he thought to prove the facts charged and so exonerate Mr. HAZARD from the charge and consequences of a libel by showing that he had simply and sincerely stated what was true, and that, with no malicious, but for a righteous purpose; but this course, so memorable in the famous suit brought against the late Mr. BUCKINGHAM, when editor of the *Galaxy*, was not allowed; exceptions were taken by the Court, of which the plaintiff was one, on a technical ground; and thus no opportunity was allowed for testing the truth in the case. It is a very common thing in law to demur—but the opposite party can make a new plea—or, in other words, make his position strictly legal, and then secure a trial; but, in this case, that plea is interpreted by the plaintiff, and made technically objectionable—which process may be indefinitely continued, by a shrewd and unscrupulous party, to the manifest detriment of justice and right. "It would seem self-evident," says the defendant in this case, "that it this doctrine becomes established in Rhode Island, the liberty of the Press must be utterly annihilated, as the plaintiff is practically made the arbitrator of his own cause, there being no probability of a defendant avoiding conviction, when he depends upon the truth of his words for justification."

The principle involved in this case was tested in the famous trial before alluded to, when Mr. BUCKINGHAM was prosecuted for a libel upon Rev. Mr. MAYHEW; the defendant gives an interesting account of the trial in his Personal Reminiscences. (Vol. 1, p. 105–10.) He was acquitted because he proved the essential truth of his charges; and as these involved the professional standing of a popular preacher, their publication was deemed a public duty. "The opinion of Judge QUINCY," says Mr. BUCKINGHAM, "was not generally approved by the lawyers. It was the subject of two or three pamphl

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We receive from Washington the highly-important intimation that New-Orleans is now in possession of the National forces. This is given as the prevalent opinion in naval and military circles. It is believed that Commodore PORTER'S mortar fleet passed through the Bigolets, and reduced Fort Pike, commanding the entrance to Lake Pontchartrain, and thus secured an approach to the city in that direction for the forces under Gen. BUTLER, who at once extends the area of his Department by a movement of the first importance. It is supposed that the attack upon Fort Pike was made within two days after the departure from Ship Island of the steamer bringing North the last intelligence from that point.

A dispatch boat from Island No. 10, which arrived at Cairo yesterday morning, having left our flotilla on the evening previous, brought the intelligence that the condition of affairs below was unchanged. The mortars and gunboats were indulging in occasional shots, but without further perceptible results. Only four shots were fired by the rebels during the day, and only about thirty by our fleet. Reports were current that the rebels were evacuating the island, and marching across the peninsula to Merriwether's Landing, below; but it was impossible to ascertain with certainty whether the reports were true or false. Circumstances, however, favored the supposition that they were true. A balloon had been sent down from Cairo to Commodore FOOTE, to enable him better to observe the enemy's movements.

A dispatch from Savanna, Tenn., dated the 17th, states that no further movement had been made by the National forces in that direction. most of them still remaining on board the transports. Gen. GRANT had arrived and assumed the principal command. Information in regard to the rebels was meagre, but their main force was supposed to be at Corinth, where it was thought they would be able to concentrate 50,000 troops. Another dispatch announces the important fact that our forces have entire possession of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, in the vicinity of Savanna.

A dispatch from Richmond, dated the 11th inst., is published in the Memphis *Appeal*, which states that JEFF. DAVIS is going West soon, and urges "everybody" to "rally to his standard." It may be questioned whether in going West JEFF. DAVIS is so anxious to "rally everybody," as he is to be in a position convenient for escape through Texas and Mexico.

We must apparently accept the conclusion that the traitor YANCEY is really captured. A letter has been received from an officer of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, dated Key West, 10th inst., which states that a prize arrived there on the previous evening, captured while attempting to run the blockade. Attention was directed to YANCEY, who was among the sailors, by the whiteness of his hands, and he was identified by several persons. At last accounts he was confined in the calaboose at Key West.

A Sergeant of the Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment writes that among the cannon captured by Gen. BURNSIDE at Newbern were thirteen brass field pieces taken by the enemy at Bull Run. This fact would seem to indicate that the rebel troops in the battle of Newbern, or at least a part of them, were from Manassas.

The United States transport *Star of the South*, HOBERT, Port Royal, 18th inst., in ballast, with twenty steerage passengers and the mails, arrived at this port yesterday. She has on board the crew of the prize schooner *Alice*, taken in the Gulf some time since. They are not prisoners. All was quiet at Port Royal. The troops are enjoying good health.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, "Occasional," states that BAILIE PEYTON has announced his adhesion to the National Government, and that A. O. P. NICHOLSON, who has been quiet during all the troubles, will probably follow the example.

The friends and admirers of the gallant Lieut. WORDEN will be glad to know that he is improving rapidly, and that he will probably completely recover his eyesight.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamship *America* at Halifax we receive advices from Europe two days later than by the *Anglo-Saxon*. The expected debate had taken place in the British Parliament on the subject of the Southern blockade. Mr. GREGORY made a call for the correspondence on the subject and made a speech denouncing the blockade, and expressing strong sympathy for the South. Sir JAMES FERGUSON also took ground against the blockade, and called for the interference of the British Government to bring it to an end. Mr. W. E. FORSTER denied that the blockade is ineffectual, and explained that a list of three hundred vessels handed in by Mr. MASON as having run the blockade had dwindled to nineteen, most of which had run out on dark and stormy nights. Mr. MILNES deprecated any interference, and the Solicitor-General also strongly opposed it, contending that the blockade had been as effectual as any other blockade in former times. At the close of the debate, a question was taken on Mr. GREGORY'S motion for the correspondence, and it was negatived without a division. The rebel steamship *Sumter* was still at Gibraltar, watched by the *Tuscarora*, who held her position at Algesiras.

The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market on Saturday were 8,000 bales, the market closing buoyant. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions quiet and dull. Consols 93¼@93⅜ for Money.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to incorporate the New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons was ordered to a third reading. A bill to amend the Excise law, similar to the one introduced in the Assembly, was reported. The Assembly amendments of the bill to allow attorneys residing in adjoining States to practice in our Courts were agreed to. The bill to amend the International Bridge Charter was passed. A resolution requiring City Chamberlains, County Treasurers and Clerks to transmit to the Clerk of the Senate, by the 1st of December, a report of all trust funds and securities in their hands as public administrators, was introduced. Additional testimony from the Select Committee appointed to investigate the acts of Harbor Masters, was reported. The Senate then adjourned until Monday evening.

In the Assembly, the bills to amend the Mechanics' Lien law of Kings County, and to correct enormous assessments in Brooklyn, were reported complete by the Grinding Committee. The bill to amend the Brooklyn Charter was returned from the Senate, the Assembly amendments not being concurred in. The Brooklyn Delegation was appointed a Committee of Conference on the part of the House. The Senate's amendments to the bill to improve the Central Park were concurred in, and the bill was sent to the Governor. The New-York Annual Tax Levy was reported, as forwarded by the Comptroller. The bill to amend the General Assessment law was then debated in Committee of the Whole.

GENERAL NEWS.

Letters from Nashville state that Col. MANSON, Col. KISK and Adjutant KISK have been placed under arrest by Gen. THOMAS. It is alleged that Col. MANSON was arrested for leaving his brigade at the battle of Mill Spring, for a short time, in order to communicate with Gen. THOMAS, instead of sending an orderly, and that Col. KISK and Adjutant KISK share his fate for expressing their opinion of THOMAS in emphatic and somewhat unofficer-like style.

A case of some interest touching the social and civil rights of negroes has been decided by Mr. Justice FONDA, of the Sixth Judicial District. The questions were raised on the trial of an action to collect rent of a party who claimed to have been evicted, by reason of the landlord's refusal to allow a family of negroes to enter the leased premises as sub-tenants.

The stormy weather on Saturday checked business materially. Flour and Wheat were held rather higher, but were not active. Corn was in moderate demand, as were also Rye and Oats at previous prices. Barley was salable and buoyant. Cotton attracted rather more attention, and was a shade firmer. Groceries were quiet. The transactions in Provisions were restricted; Pork was lower. Oils, Metals, Naval Stores, Tobacco and Whisky were inactive. Smoked Herring were in fair request, as were also Tallow and Sole Leather. Hay and Hides were less sought after. Very limited freight engagements were reported. There were 522 vessels of all classes in port.

The Rebel Lines in the Southwest.

The rebel President was correct in saying that, in attempting to defend the whole territory of the Confederate States, seaboard and inland, he had undertaken too much. If his army was twice as great as it now is, he would find it impossible to defend one-half of his present domain from the assaults of the naval and military forces that this Government has in the field. The National power and resources, as compared with those of the rebels, are overwhelming. We are everywhere acting on the offensive; and our columns are so disposed of, that we can advance or strike in the most unexpected quarters, and in the most fatal manner; while at no point, West, East, or on the seaboard, can the rebels succeed in advancing into our territory, or breaking our impregnable lines. Since Mr. DAVIS propounded his theory, three weeks ago, it has had some new and remarkable practical illustrations. He has failed to successfully defend Newbern or any part of the coast of North Carolina; he failed to defend Fernandina, St. Augustine, or any fort or harbor on the eastern line of Florida; he failed to defend Pea Ridge, or the strategic line of Arkansas; he failed to defend New-Madrid and Southwest Missouri; he failed to defend the Tennessee River, or to hinder our advance into Alabama and to the rearward of Memphis; he failed to defend Leesburgh or the Upper Potomac; he has failed on the Lower Potomac, and at Centrevillle and Manassas. At other points, seaboard and inland, soon to be assaulted, he knows that like failure must be certain and irretrievable. As he despondingly says, he undertook too much and failed.

What now must be his policy? He cannot defend his territory, but neither can he yet give up the mighty stake for which he is playing. Shall he risk it all on one desperate throw, in hope that fortune may, perchance, favor him; for, if she favor him not, that he may at once confront the ruin which he has courted? If he can at any point concentrate his forces, and defeat the National army in one grand pitched battle, his fortunes, he may imagine, would thus be retrieved, and this Government be brought to terms; but, if that be impossible, it is not worth while to continue a campaign so uniformly disastrous to the rebels as that of the last three months. Things seem to indicate that he is beginning to entertain some such thoughts—though where the stand may be made, or whether it is the purpose to unite the Eastern and Western armies, or to mass them in positions where they can act conjointly, does not yet appear. Probably the most favorable plan for him to pursue, would be to leave a defensive force on the Southern seaboard, and let the main body of his Eastern army fall back from Virginia to the mountain line of North Carolina and Tennessee, and there, acting in conjunction with SIDNEY JOHNSTON'S army of the centre, and the army at Memphis, make a great final struggle for success. It seems now as if this was the programme. Every imaginable effort is making by the rebels to concentrate troops at Memphis, Decatur and Chattanooga. From all quarters they are hastening forward. Even from New-Orleans, which is now imminently menaced (whether it is to be assaulted we say not,) by the mortar fleet and the army under Gen. BUTLER, all available men are sent up the river to Memphis. Several regiments have gone from there within the past fortnight; and BEAUREGARD has sent the Surgeon of his Staff, the learned Dr. CHOPPIN, to rouse the Crescent City by the most startling appeals, written in jumbled French and English, in prose and poetry. From Pensacola, also, whose existence is hourly threatened by our troops at Fort Pickens, Gen. BRAGG has gone to Tennessee with nearly his whole force, some ten thousand strong; while the rebel newspapers give indications that all the available militia of Georgia, North Carolina, and Arkansas, is concentrating on the same line. It seems, moreover, by the following dispatch to the leading rebel journal in Tennessee, that JEFF. DAVIS himself is about to proceed to this very quarter, to take command of the rebel army:

RICHMOND, March 11, 1862.

EDS. APPEAL: President DAVIS is coming West soon! Rally, everybody, to his standard!

D. M. CURRIN,
J. D. C. ATKINS.

The signers of this telegram, Messrs. CURRIN and ATKINS, are members, from Tennessee, of the rebel Congress now in session at Richmond, and high in the confidence of JEFF. DAVIS; and it is not likely they would send such a message unless by authority. Some persons may think that this Southwestward movement is but the prelude of his flight out of the country he has betrayed, into Mexico; but it is much more likely that he is about to do what has so long been urged upon him, take the field in person. It is not said whether he is going to take the Eastern army along with him; but it is given out by a rebel authority, that a part at least of the force lately at Manassas is already further west than Gordonsville. The rebel line which we have indicated would certainly be a strong one, naturally, to hold, the very best from which to give battle or wage defensive war, and one from which it would take a long time to dislodge an enemy. The leaders probably see that it is impossible to make a successful stand in Eastern Virginia against the National armies now advancing upon Richmond, but think they may yet carry on war, and perhaps victorious war, upon the more limited territory indicated in their new lines. Our possession of the seaboard, however, of the line of the Mississippi River and its mouth, and of the rebellious territory to the southern limits of Virginia and thence westward will make the contracted rebel region as difficult to hold as the larger region which JEFF. DAVIS says he had failed in defending.

End of the Mexican Intervention—A Treaty of Peace Celebrated.

There is inherent probability in the news which comes from Mexico of the signing and ratification of a treaty of peace. The basis of the treaty had been arranged previously. It required modification in two or three points only, to make it acceptable to both parties, and as JUAREZ was inclined to yield almost anything that should rid Mexico of the abhorred presence of a foreign army, it is not likely any essential difficulty stood in the way of a perfect adjustment. That an Allied force remains for the present in Mexico may seem to contradict this view of the Presidential disposition. But this force has been materially curtailed. The British contingent has been wholly withdrawn, and even the British fleet has left the waters of the Gulf. Two regiments of the Spanish army have returned to Havana, and the remaining troops only linger, we have reason to believe, until the treaty shall have gone to Europe, received the ratification of the several Courts interested, and been returned thus perfected. It would be a palpable error for the expeditionary Generals to retire, until they had learned how far their diplomatic labors might prove acceptable to their respective Cabinets.

Thus another of the disheartening war clouds which three months ago rested like a pall upon our people, has been dissipated. Three months ago, Western Europe seemed to be arming against us. All the preparations made by England, France and Spain against Mexico were understood by the most cautious observers to be ultimately intended for the discomfiture of the United States. The armada sent into the Gulf, so disproportioned to the requirements of the Mexican quarrel, was regarded as a preliminary step to the forcible rupture of the blockade, and the abstraction of cotton. The strongly-reinforced squadron of Admiral MILNE, and the French war steamers which frequented our harbors, were evidently destined to the same hostile service, and Canada was prudently armed against the resentment our people would naturally feel at any interference in favor of the South. When our fears ceased to wear this particular guise, they donned others scarcely less discouraging. The threatened imposition of a monarchy upon Mexico the American people could not view with indifference. The rebellion had not annulled the Monroe doctrine. That dogma might be in abeyance so long as our own intestine difficulties should last; but when internal peace should have been conquered, it would be our duty and policy to unseat the usurper, and expel his military supporters from Mexico. A foreign war had thus ceased to be a present, only to become a future evil of alarming proportions. But even this danger has disappeared. By the very prompt arrangement of the European difficulty, President JUAREZ has secured the permanent independence of his country, has provided for the departure of the Allied army, and saved all necessity of that aid, which this Government would have felt obliged to afford him in circumstances less fortunate. Thus are events better than our fears. Let us hereafter confide in them more implicitly.

HAMILTON'S HOUSES ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.—We print elsewhere a letter from Mr. HAMILTON,—Architect of that pretty structure, the Institute of Fine Arts, on Broadway,—relative to his design for houses on the model so much in vogue in many of the leading capitals of Europe. Several months ago, when our attention was first drawn to this plan, we took occasion to express a favorable opinion as to the very skillful and ingenious manner in which the designer had, in so comparatively limited a space, provided for eight families, under one roof, all the accommodations and comforts of a complete house, and yet entirely distinct from each other. Another inspection of the plan has fully confirmed the opinion we then gave.

At a period like this, when the oppressive burdens of this war will compel thousands to think of retrenchment in their domestic expenses, and when many families will probably be obliged to submit to the annoyances and discomforts of sharing, with others, houses that were never designed to accommodate more than one; we should imagine that it would be well worth the while of those who invest money in building operations to examine the merits of this scheme. That there is a vast demand for precisely such accommodations, in this City, there can be no doubt whatever; and, if houses are skillfully arranged for such a purpose, it is difficult to see why families of the highest respectability in this community should not reside in them, precisely as the proudest families—even nobles—are found occupying similar residences in Paris, London, Edinburgh, and other Capitals of Europe.

The Last Hope of the Rebels in England.

Mr. GREGORY, on the 7th inst., introduced into the House of Commons his long-threatened resolution, calling for papers relative to the blockade. A lively debate ensued, Mr. W. E. FORSTER, that steadfast and consistent friend of the North, leading off against the Irish member, and the Solicitor-General following with an assertion of the practical completeness of the blockade, and a vigorous argument against interference in any form with the American struggle. Mr. GREGORY had only called for papers, a demand which might have been conceded without an abandonment of the ministerial policy; but in its eagerness to mark in an emphatic manner its opposition to all intervention in American affairs, the House negatived Mr. GREGORY'S motion without a division. This is certainly a pronounced rebuke of the faction in Parliament—small and uninfluential at best—that has put itself forward as the champion of the rebel "cause." It also sings the funeral knell of the hopes of the Richmond usurpers for British countenance. Earl RUSSELL has made official announcement that our blockade gives England no ground for complaint, and that so long as the rights of neutrals are not infringed, she must keep hands off. And now the Parliament of the people puts its seal to the same policy; so that we have the double satisfaction to see the British Cabinet clear itself of all suspicion of a sinister design in respect of our internal troubles, and the British nation vindicate its traditional love of fair play. On the whole, we are very glad the present discussion has taken place; for, though Mr. GREGORY and his friends designed that it should benefit the South, for which they professed unbounded sympathy, it has rather had the effect to damage their cause, by showing, in a signal manner, how lame and impotent is the argument on which the Secessionist agents have rested their claim for British succor and interference.

The Heroes of the War—A Contrast.

The present time is furnishing materials for history of the richest and most costly sort; and the future historian who shall, in a spirit in harmony with the spirit of this time, give any adequate description of the occurrences of the past year, will be sure of a lofty name among historians. Who shall he be who shall, with a steady hand, describe the position of the country a year ago? and who shall recognize and clearly set forth the mighty principles involved in the present contest? What pen of fire shall worthily describe the glorious uprising of last April? What language shall be bitter enough to characterize the infamy of the rebel leaders and their abettors? Who shall do justice to the many acts of heroism which have glorified the past year, and have lent to the Stars and Stripes, under whose folds they were done, an added lustre?

All of these heroes can hardly be particularized as they deserve. Even now one noble deed follows so swiftly upon another, that they crowd each other out of memory; and almost all that any one can expect is that for a day their names shall be in the mouths of their countrymen, and shall bring thrills to the hearts, and perhaps tears to the eyes of all throughout the land.

And whose names should more deeply thrill our hearts just now than those of Capt. MCCRAY, who fell in the recent battle in New-Mexico, and Lieut. SMITH, who commanded the unfortunate frigate *Congress*? Of the former it is told that when all the artillerymen of his battery were cut down, he sat down calmly upon one of his guns, revolver in hand, refusing to fly or to surrender, and nobly died at his post, the last man at his guns. The latter having before his eyes the fearful fate of the *Cumberland*, and knowing well the utter inability of his vessel to cope with her mail-clad antagonist, still animated by the same spirit, refused to haul down the flag which he had sworn to defend, and gloriously fell under its folds, joining the long list of worthies whose noble deaths in its defence have lent an imperishable lustre to our navy.

How can we most exalt this noble patriotism which thus shone forth upon us from the extreme points of our line almost simultaneously? No words of ours can fitly characterize it. But it may, perhaps, be brought out into yet greater brilliance by contrast—and we find a contrast ready made standing out in blackness of darkness from a point midway between the two, and brought to view most clearly by the miserable performer himself.

Turn to the report sent in by FLOYD (the thief) to his superior officer, of the part played by him at Fort Donelson. He describes the result of the battle on the day previous to the surrender, and the unpleasant predicament in which it left the rebel forces, when the only course except surrender appeared to be one involving immense loss of life among them, with no certainty of success; and so, says the wretched man, "I felt in this contingency, while it might be questioned whether I should, as commander of the army, lead it to certain destruction in an unavailing fight, yet I had a right individually *to determine that I would not survive a surrender there*." He came to the same determination, it seems, that McCRAY and SMITH came to, not to survive a surrender. They, having thus determined, died at their posts like heroes. He, as he says, "to satisfy both propositions, agreed to hand over the command to Gen. BUCKNER, through Gen. PILLOW, and to make an effort for my own extrication by any and every means that might present themselves to me." Not to put too fine a point upon it, by running away. Fancy Lieut. SMITH saying to his next in command: "I have determined not to survive a surrender of the *Congress*, therefore I put you in command of her, while I quietly go ashore in one of the quarter-boats." The act would be worthy one

"whose blood,
Had crept through scoundrels ever since the flood."

Thus was FLOYD'S act equally worthy of him.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, in speaking of this surrender, said:

"The glorious valor of our troops at Fort Donelson is not dimmed in the slightest degree by their inability to hold their ground against overwhelming odds; but, on the contrary, shines through the black clouds of disaster with a radiance which will kindle the whole South into a flame, and surround their names with a halo of imperishable renown."

Imperishable venom, truly. "I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word." The stigma of cowardice, of disgraceful desertion of those confided to his charge, will stand burned, eaten in, upon that brazen brow, in imperishable characters, and through all time to come. If any man would give most glory to the names of SMITH and MCCRAY, let him place alongside of them the name of FLOYD, compare this deed of his with their heroic deaths, and bid the world "Look here upon this picture, and on this."

The Future of the Southern Free Negroes.

We were glad to see, from Secretary CHASE'S recent letter in relation to the Port Royal contrabands, or rather freedmen, that the Government is not wholly neglecting the condition of this class. It is of the utmost importance that their condition should be made the subject of careful investigation and judicious planning, based upon an earnest desire to do what is best for them. This is important, not alone on account of the cultivation of the abandoned plantations—not alone for the sake of the next year's crop of cotton—nor mainly on these accounts. It is important, on account of the freedmen themselves, and on our own account. For here are thousands of human beings whose status in society has suddenly been changed, who have been heretofore living under a system of laws especially directed against them, which has been at once overthrown, and nothing as yet put in its place; and these people are thrown upon our hands, and we are responsible for them. Heretofore when the sufferings and wrongs of the African race in our land have been brought up before us, we have shielded ourselves by saying that the matter was one entirely out of our control; that we could not, as individuals, exert anything but a moral influence, and not very much of that; and that it was very clear that the thing could not be reached by the General Government, and we could do nothing with the State Governments.

That shield is taken away from us, so far as this class of the Africans is concerned. They have been, by the folly and wickedness of their former masters, thrust out from the reach of those State laws which before surrounded them as with a wall of fire, and by inevitable necessity thrust upon the General Government for its care and protection. And whether Congress can legislate about the slaves or not, these men at least have become fit subjects of legislation by Congress, and responsibility for them rests upon every American citizen.

What should be done for them it is difficult to say with all due particularity. We assume that all must agree that they are properly to be called freedmen; that none who have remained behind when their traitorous masters fled, or who, through difficulty and danger, have come down to the seacoast to seek the protecting folds of the Stars and Stripes, having "got through up there," as one of them expressed it, is ever to be called upon under any circumstances to put on again the galling yoke of Slavery. Recompense to loyal masters, if any such there be, we may talk about, perhaps, but these men must be and remain free. It would be too disgraceful an ending of our war for the Constitution and the Union, and for the liberties and privileges which they have conferred, if these men who, because of their trust in us as upholders of those liberties, are free by all law, should be again reduced to Slavery. Whatever terms we make with the rebels, whether the tide of war, which is now setting so full in our favor, shall ebb until we are compelled to recognise them as Confederate States, or whether it still sweeps on in full flood until the last armed rebel surrenders or leaves the country, leaving us to restore the Union as best we may—whatever terms we may adopt, we must never desert these feeble ones, if we would not be ourselves deserted by all good opinions that are worth anything in this world. That desertion would, far more than Slavery itself, "bring the curse of heaven upon a country." If our forces are by superior power driven out of the regions now occupied by them, then, indeed, we shall not be able to do anything for those who remain. But we dismiss this hypothesis. We pass over, also, the hypothesis of the recognition of the Confederate States and the withdrawal of our forces as a result of negotiation, and consider only the case of the entire overthrow of the rebellion.

There will be two courses open. If the propositions which have come from Senator SUMNER and some others, to treat the Governments of the rebel States as destroyed, and to set up Territorial Governments in their stead, should be adopted as the policy of the Government, there will be little or no difficulty in dealing with this class—little or no difficulty, we mean, so far as the law is concerned. There will be no laws in those States until laws are again enacted under the supervisory power of Governors appointed by the National Administration and of Congress itself. The rights of this class of people would be tolerably safe under such a *régime*.

But we have no idea that any such extreme policy will be adopted. The President has shown himself to be a cautious, truly conservative man, and the tendency of his recent actions is in quite another direction, indicating the expectation that at no distant period the Governments of the rebel States will be again as of old, under the control of their own inhabitants, in the Union, with their former laws, not much, if at all, changed.

What, in that case, will be the condition of these freedmen? Are they to be left to the mercies of the old Slave laws, construed by Judges with all the old prejudices, and possibly tinctured with secession sentiments, and with the hostility against these people which will inevitably spring from those sentiments? What protection would they have in that case against the claims of their former masters? Such claims would be made inevitably, and if allowed to be decided by the old laws, they could hardly fail to be sustained. There are many Courts at the North to which we should hardly dare to submit the question of the effect of the existing state of things upon the status of the slaves. And slaveholding Courts of the stamp of that one which decided that a slave, being a chattel, could not choose to be free, when the choice was offered to him, would not fail to hold, that whatever else was the effect of secession, and rebellion, and desertion of the country by the whites, they did not in any degree affect that "inalienable right" of a Southerner, the right of property in man. And should such a course be taken, is it to be supposed that so large a body of men will tamely submit to be brought again into Slavery. Would they not surely resist, and the South thus be afflicted by a war of races, and a servile war as well?

Ought not Congress then to take this subject into serious consideration? There are many matters before them, but is not this one of the most important? Would not some of these dangers be averted if these freedmen were taken up as wards of the General Government, declared to be such, subject to regulations made by the General Government, whose right shall be only passed upon in the Courts of the United States, or in tribunals to be specially created for the purpose?

Mr. FREDERICK DOUGLASS, if we recollect right, was very earnest that the Africans should be "let alone." But is it possible for us to do that? Have we not duties toward them and toward ourselves, which we should perform, earnestly desiring to do what is best for all? We are glad that the thoughts of so many among us are turned in this direction, for it is a subject which should call forth the best thought of the nation. Let us have all the facts which we can find bearing upon the subject, and let us have the fullest discussion upon them. Some good plan will surely be brought forward, if the mind of the nation is brought to bear upon the matter.

Mr. Webster and the Northeastern Boundary Settlement.

Among the notices of various kinds elicited by the recent article in the TIMES upon the revived misrepresentations of the conduct of our Government in the settlement of the Northeastern boundary, the following letter merits publication and attention, in order, as its writer says, that "Justice may be done and history truly written:"

CHICAGO, Feb. 25, 1862.

SIR: I have read your article "*International Good Faith: The Northeastern Boundary*," and I wish to say in order that justice may be done to men, and history truly written, that at a meeting of the Historical Society, in New-York University, some time in 1850 (I think) I heard DANIEL WEBSTER say, *or I dreamed I did*, (and that with an air of inexpressible complacency,) that, at the time he (WEBSTER) was negotiating with ASHBURTON, Mr. WEBSTER had in his desk a map, which, if known to the English, would have settled the dispute in their favor; but that he did not feel bound to make out the case for his adversary, &c.

Could I have *dreamed* this?—which does not seem known to the writer of your article.

I would gladly distrust my own ears; but I know the *consequence* was I *lost* from that hour my respect for 'DANIEL' and my belief in our right to the territory we had obtained. T. D. L.

We knew that DANIEL WEBSTER had made an informal speech before the Historical Society upon the subject in question, but as to when he made it or what he said we had no knowledge whatever. Luckily, however, for the truth of history, all that he said was carefully recorded at the time, and we have found preserved in the Historical Society's proceedings, a full report of the speech to which our correspondent refers. It was made at a meeting of the Society called to hear a memoir read by the venerable and eminent ALBERT GALLATIN upon the "Jay Map"—a chart which belonged to JOHN JAY, and which sustained entirely the original claim of the United States—as to the soundness of which, by the way, the independent cumulative evidence is overwhelming. A very distinguished assemblage of statesmen and men of letters was gathered to hear Mr. GALLATIN upon the interesting political question of the day—for the meeting took place not in 1844, but in 1842. After Mr. GALLATIN had concluded his memoir Mr. WEBSTER rose, and with that dignified ease which he possessed in so remarkable a degree, he talked upon the subject of the recent settlement of the boundary question, telling the story of the negotiation, and being always informal and sometimes drily jocose. At the close of his remarks, he said as follows:

"Going on the idea that either there must be a second arbitration, or a settlement by compromise,—finding that no arbitration which should not end in a compromise, would be successful in settling the dispute, the Government thought it its duty to invite the attention of the two States immediately concerned to the subject—to ask them to take part in a negotiation about to be entered into, with an assurance that *no line of boundary should be agreed to without their consent*, and without their consent, also, to all the conditions and stipulations of the treaty respecting the boundary. To this the two States agreed, with the limitation, upon the consent of their agents, that with regard to both States it should be unanimous. In this state of things, undoubtedly it was the duty of the Government of the United States to lay before these States, thus admitted into the negotiation, all the information in its power. Every office in Washington was ransacked, every book of authority consulted, the whole history of all the negotiation, from the Treaty of Paris, downward, was produced, and among the rest this discovery in Paris—*to go for what it was worth*. If these afforded any evidences *to their minds to produce a conviction that it might be used to obscure their rights, to lead an arbitration to terminate in an erroneous, unjust compromise, that was for their consideration*. The map was submitted as evidence, together with all the other proofs and documents in the case, without the slightest reservation on the part of the Government of the United States. I must confess that I did not think it a very urgent duty on my part to go to Lord ASHBURTON, and tell him that I had found a *bit of doubtful evidence* in Paris, out of which he might, perhaps, make something to the prejudice of our claims, and from which he could set up higher claims for himself, *or obscure the whole matter still further*."

It will thus be seen that the position which we took as to the good faith of our Government upon the settlement of this dispute, is entirely sustained by the very evidence which our correspondent cites against it. Mr. WEBSTER said nothing about having in his desk a map which, if known to the British Government, "would have settled the dispute in their favor." Indeed, as that gentleman was not only distinguished for some knowledge of Constitutional law, and some powers of oratory, but known to possess a reasonable amount of common sense, not to say of tact, it is absurd to suppose that, before such an audience, he would venture to make such a statement, even if it were true. But, on the contrary, he expressly characterized this Paris map as a "bit of doubtful evidence," to be sent in to the Commissioners of Maine and Massachusetts only because everything that could be raked and scraped together was sent in, and to be taken for "what it was worth." It was, in fact, worth nothing. It would not have been received as evidence in any Court of law or equity among civilized people, even if its evidence amounted to anything; but its insignificent size made it absolutely worthless in its bearings upon the dispute. Nevertheless, knowing that the just claims of Maine and Massachusetts,

under the treaty, would be much curtailed by any probable result of the negotiation, Mr. WEBSTER availed himself of this map, as far as he could, with the State Commissioners, "to produce a conviction that it might be used to obscure their rights," and thus converted what could not be admitted by the United States Government for a moment as having any validity, into a power to aid in bringing about a doubtful and finally reluctant consent upon the part of two essential parties to the negotiation. It is possible that others, as well as our correspondent, may have misunderstood, and so misrepresented Mr. WEBSTER'S language on this occasion, and therefore it has been worth our while to reproduce his words and look into their significance. We are glad of the opportunity thus to give the final blow to this slander, for we can now dismiss the question forever.

REWARDS FOR THE BRAVE.—We are very glad to learn that Senator HALE has introduced a bill for "an equitable settlement of the accounts of the officers and crew of the frigate *Cumberland*." During the late action at Fortress Monroe one hundred and twenty of this brave crew perished in the defence of our flag. These have left behind them families in necessitous circumstances, while such of the gallant tars who survived the perils of that action are also destitute—having lost everything they possessed. Americans are not the race to let heroic deeds pass without their reward; and the conduct of these gallant men who boldly confronted the iron-clad monster, and fired broadside after broadside, even when all hope of victory had fled, deserves the fullest recompense. We trust, therefore, that the "equitable settlement of the accounts" will be less of a mercantile transaction, than a recognition of the honor in which the country holds its brave defenders who have braved suffering and death in its cause.

A GLIMPSE OF GEORGE SAUNDERS.—It will be a relief to the solicitude of the many friends left in this City by the lamented GEORGE SAUNDERS, to read in another column some account of his whereabouts and personal circumstances at a late date. The financial ability of the ex-Navy Agent is not, we regret to see, such as to encourage hopes of an early reimbursement of the small loan effected by him before his departure from the funds in his custody. The treasury must emulate the patience of the hangman.

UPPER CANADA ON RECIPROCITY.—The narrow and sectional quarrels of parties in Canada are the root of all the complaints made by the United States, as to the legislation of Canada on commercial subjects. The Western or Upper Province has long been in favor of a just and liberal policy. Hence arises great difficulty in retaliation, for we should injure most those who have done us no willful wrong—the people of Upper Canada, whose opinions are represented by the Toronto *Globe*—a journal of independent character, and enjoying a larger circulation and more influence than any other in that Province. Its conduct throughout the present disturbances has been frank in speaking of our faults, but no less frank and friendly as to the intrinsic merits of the Northern cause.

The *Globe* published in full the Report of the Hon. ELIJAH WARD, from the House Committee on Commerce, as to our commercial relations with Canada, making the following remarks:

"The report of the Committee of the House of Representatives on the *Reciprocity Treaty* is long, but the ability and care with which it is prepared, and the valuable information which it contains, entitles it to the space it occupies in our columns. It deals with one of the most important subjects which can engage the attention of Canadians, and should be read and understood by every man of intelligence in the country."

The report deals with the existing Reciprocity Treaty in a very different spirit from that which seems to actuate the American newspaper opponents of free trade between British America and the United States. It urges nearly the same complaint, that the present treaty is more beneficial to Canada than it is to the United States, but it recognizes the great benefits which have been and will continue to be derived from commercial intercourse between the two countries, and it recommends no violent interruption of that intercourse. It turns, on the contrary, for a remedy for existing evils to an extension of reciprocity and not a curtailment. If this policy is recommended with an earnest desire to maintain the present liberal commercial relations, it will be a subject of rejoicing. If, however, there is a design to impose upon the Provinces new conditions which they cannot accept, the destruction of reciprocity may result from the smooth course as well as from the more abrupt. We have no right to assume that this is the case, for the recommendations of the report are essentially the same as those submitted by the Committee on Commerce of our own House of Assembly in 1858, under the inspiration of Hon. W. H. MERRITT. Although that report was not adopted by the House, and was but feebly supported in the Press, we cannot reasonably complain that it is repeated by a Committee of Congress. It must also be admitted that the tendency of the report is in the right direction. We are very far from admitting that Canada obtains any greater benefits from the Reciprocity Treaty than the United States, and as far from saying that Canada cannot do without the treaty if hard terms are exacted. Apart altogether from the dissatisfaction of the Americans with the treaty, *there is a desire on the part of Canadians to see it improved and extended, and therefore our Government ought to be prepared to receive any proposition which the Americans may make, and consider it with respect, and a desire to come to an arrangement satisfactory to all parties.*"

The Independent Sovereignty of the States.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *National Intelligencer*, on Tuesday morning, published, from the New-York *Observer*, under the head of "The Law and the Testimony," the letter of GEORGE WASHINGTON addressed to the Continental Congress, when he submitted a copy of the Constitution in 1787.

The *Observer*, in commenting on this letter, says:

"Three great facts fix the attention in reading this letter:

* * * * *

"2. The Convention assert the impracticability of securing independent sovereignty to each State while making the Government they design to establish."

Now, appealing to the testimony of WASHINGTON'S letter, I submit that the Convention *did not assert the impracticability of securing independent sovereignty to each State.*

The language of WASHINGTON is:

"It is obviously impracticable in the Federal Government of these States to secure all rights *of independent sovereignty* to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all."

The *Observer's* allegation is, that the Convention asserted the impracticability of securing *independent sovereignty* to the States.

The testimony of WASHINGTON is, that the Convention asserted the impracticability of securing *all rights* of independent sovereignty to the States.

It never entered into the mind of WASHINGTON that the States had surrendered to the General Government *all* their sovereignty. He spoke only of having surrendered such a portion of their *rights* as could not be secured under the old Articles of Confederation.

The precise character of *what* the States surrendered, as well as the nature of our Federative system, is evidenced by this language of WASHINGTON:

"The friends of our country have long seen and desired that the power of making war, peace and treaties; that of levying money and regulating commerce, and the correspondent executive and judicial authorities, shall be fully and effectually vested in the General Government of the Union. * * * It is at all times difficult to draw with precision the line between those rights which must be surrendered and those which may be reserved; and on the present occasion this difficulty was increased by a difference among the several States as to their situation, extent, habits and particular interests."

I, with the *Observer*, "regard this testimony as decisive against the Calhoun Southern school of State rights."

But I deny that "it proves, beyond all cavil or doubt, that the Confederation repudiated as impracticable the theory of State sovereignty, which was admitted under the old Confederation."

On the contrary, I maintain that it proves that the States are now as sovereign and independent as under the old Articles of Confederation, *over all that class of rights which were never surrendered* to the General Government.

At this crisis, when it is assumed by many in authority that the General Government has unlimited powers, even to the obliterating of State lines, and creating Provincial Governments, I think it well to hold up the banner of State rights, and insist that it shall not permitted to trail in the dust.

With great respect, ANNA ELLA CARROLL.
MARCH 19, 1862.

PROF. AGASSIZ'S LECTURES.

The Order of Creation and Relations of Vegetable Life.

Prof. AGASSIZ delivered at Irving Hall on Friday evening, the last but one of his lectures on Natural History, before the Athenæum Association. There was a very large audience present, in spite of the storm.

Prof. AGASSIZ, after adverting to the purpose of the previous lectures of the course, said it would now be his object to point out the characteristics of the animals and plants which have lived during the various epochs, chiefly with a view to show that there is a regular order of gradation in their successive introduction, and that from the beginning to the end, there has been a steady progress leading directly and unmistakably to the introduction of man, that in the beginning it was the intention to end this plan by the introduction of man. To trace the evidence of this requires an insight into the relative standing of the earlier animals with those at present on the earth, their mode of development, &c.

In tracing the distribution of animals upon the earth at successive periods, we may proceed in various ways. We may examine the manner in which they are combined with one another at successive epochs, either with or without special reference to affinity in species. When entering upon a close investigation, it can be shown that classes of animals inhabit zones or zoological provinces into which the earth may be divided. In the same way we can trace the distribution of plants, and ascertain that in the frozen regions of the North and South there are no forest trees and no profuse vegetation. Approaching toward the tropics, we find pines, firs, junipers and the like. Still further we find birches, oaks, poplars, willows, maples, and the like. If we go further south we find the rose, and all the plants associated by their structure with the rose, such as most of our fruit trees—peaches, pears, plums, &c. Further south we find oranges, lemons, bananas, belonging to families entirely different from our fruit trees. We have, as a prominent feature of Southern vegetation, the palms—a family of trees essentially tropical; and then again the bread fruit tree and the fig tree, and together with them an innumerable combination of vines, creeping upon and along the branches of the trees, so as to intermix their leaves and flowers with those of the trees around which they cluster, so as to be hardly distinguishable. Proceeding southward toward the temperate zone, we find similar changes, but a less variety of these plants.

After we have thus traced these different aspects of vegetation, we can ascertain the characteristics of different plants occupying different zones and areas of the globe. No one has painted more truly, eloquently and brilliantly these aspects of vegetation than HUMBOLDT, in his *Aspects of Nature*.

By the side of that study there is another, which furnishes more direct and deeper insight into these combinations, and which is based upon tracing the relations between animals and plants in their distribution. In their distribution, their co-relation to one another, and their respective standing, is decided by the complication of their structure. The nature of the element in which they grow makes a marked difference between them. The flowering plants are land plants. The plants which live in the sea belong to the lowest order of the vegetable kingdom. They are in their structure much more simple and humble, and much less diversified than the terrestrial plants. The sea-weeds are beautiful in color, elegant in shape, and diversified in form, yet we find such simplicity and uniformity in them, that we class them with the lowest of plants. They have neither stem nor foliage, and are destitute of flowers. We therefore place two kinds of plants at one end of the group—aquatic, and chiefly marine. Next we have the lichens, to which the reindeer moss belongs. They are found on the highest points of mountains. He had himself taken a specimen from a mountain peak 14,000 feet above the level of the sea, and completely isolated from other vegetation. Next we have mosses, including the *fungi*, mushrooms, &c., club mosses, ferns, which are also destitute of flowers—*equisetaceæ* or horsetails, Lycopodaceæ, or ground pines and *Hydropterides*. These form the class of Cryptogamous, or flowerless plants, and are propagated by the most simple processes, as in the fern where the leaf is the reproductive organ of the plant. How different is this from the higher plants, where we have a seed surrounded by fruit, and protected by diversified construction. All these plants are destitute of flowers, but present beautiful stems and leaves. Next we have our pines, and by their side a family of plants of tropical nature, but frequently grown in our hot houses. Next we have the phenogamous or flowering plants, divided into monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous plants.

Beginning with plants that have no flower, we proceed through a number of lower orders to the plants which have regular flowers, in which the fruit is formed by the complication of closed leaves. This is illustrated by tracing the leaves in the new bud of a cherry tree, and is illustrated particularly in cases of split cherries. It is evident that the split is made by imperfectly closed leaves. We can determine from the structure of these plants the ages or periods of the earth's growth in which they lived.

In the azoic period no animals or plants existed. In the silurian period we find only such plants as expand and contract in a uniform mass,—plants without flowers. The moment we ascend to the devonian age, especially the carboniferous period, we find a profusion of vegetation, which is quite extraordinary, far greater than exists at the present day, because of the immense extent of the coal beds that we find. But, there was far less variety then, being chiefly confined to ferns and club mosses of immense size. The forests of that period must have had most curious aspects, when instead of the diversity which we have now, only two families were represented.

As soon as we reach the triassic system we note a great advance in vegetation—plants resembling ferns, although really of totally different structure, just as the garpike, though it has fins, gills and scales, and swims in the water, has yet a back bone differing from fishes; it is capable of moving its head upon its neck; it requires air and comes constantly to the surface of the water to procure it; in the framing of its jaws, it resembles the lizards or reptiles; its scales are like the lizards more than those of a common fish.

In the history of the earth we find reptiles older than fishes. The garpike has reptilean combined with fish characteristics. A similar pecularity is noticed in plants, some of which combine the characteristics of different species.

We shall see, hereafter, that during the whole silurian age, there is not one air-breathing animal. We may infer that in these early ages of the earth's history, its surface was covered with water, or at least so marshy as to exclude terrestrial vegetation. It will be remembered that the theory of the upheaval of mountains supposes but slight inequalities of the earth's surface at first. This accounts for the fact that the first plants after the aquatic were those whose species now grow on the shores. Further up, we begin to come into those plants which are among the highest classes—those plants in which the ribs present a network highly complicated as in our plants. So accurately may the characteristics of these fossil plants be determined, that HARE has been enabled to state, as it were, by thermometrical observation, the exact temperature which prevailed during the iocene, miocene, and other periods—partly by the resemblance between the plants of those and more recent periods.

On the borders of Switzerland and Germany, there have been found large numbers of fossil plants, and in that deposit are found poplar trees, cypress trees, sassafras, and other plants which resemble closely the vegetation of our Southern States. It is ascertained that not only do plants come gradually nearer and nearer from the lowest to the highest, but also that they have a similitude in relation to zones, and, in addition to that, we know that in the earliest period, vegetation was more uniform. It is probable that in the earlier periods of the earth's history, there was a more even temperature, and that there were not those climatic differences which now obtain; that the thinness of the earth's crust allowed the internal heat of our globe to affect the surface, and that as the crust thickened the temperature of the earth was more directly regulated by the relation of the earth to the sun. In consequence of that, we have the great diversity of climate which is so favorable for all the diversities which favor not only the development and growth of animals and plants, but alike contribute to the welfare and happiness of man.

APPOINTMENTS OF NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Gov MORGAN has made the following appointments of Notaries Public:

KINGS—Abel C. Wilbmarth, Geo. E. Byxbe, Wm. H. Duryes, Benjamin R. Taylor, Leavitt L. Stockbridge, Robert B. Valentine, John K. Oakley, Brooklyn; John A. Armstrong, Thomas Cotrel, Williamsburgh.

NEW-YORK—Samuel Brown, Edward Bissell, Geo. Henry Brewster, Henry S. Bidwell, Richard Busteed, Roscoe H. Channing, Arch'd S. Cushman, Edward E. Cowles, George W. Corning, Henry W. Cooper, John F. Gray, Jas. W. Hall, Jared F. Harrison, Robert C. Hutchings, Geo. Hillier, Geo. W. Hinchman, De Witt Clinton Jones, Samuel Jones, Wm. Lee, Augustus F. Lee, Fred'k E. Mather, Sturges M. Morehouse, James Marriner, James S. Merriam, Calvin M. Northrup, Gilbert F. Osgood, Louis H. Pigoulet, Roswell G. Rolston, John A. Sillick, Godfried Scheibel, Geo. M. Van Nort, Hooper C. Van Vorst, Edwin M. Wight, James A. Briggs, Henry W. Johnson, Frederick B. Swift, Stephen H. Turnbull, Samuel T. Bull, Alfred Erne, Joseph Gutman, Jr., Wm. B. Smith, Jr., John H. Trapp, Thos. F. Jeremiah; New-York City.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SWORD PRESENTATION.—Among the recently exchanged Union prisoners that have arrived in this City from Richmond was Lieut. JOHN S. WHYTE, of Company B, Seventy-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M. He was with his regiment at the battle of Bull Run in July last, and gallantly discharged his duty on that eventful day, until taken prisoner by the rebels. He could easily have effected his escape, but refusing to desert his superior officer, Capt. FARRISH, who was unable to retreat, both were captured. Since that period, Lieut. WHYTE has remained a prisoner of war in Richmond, until recently exchanged. Having announced his determination to rejoin his regiment in the field, and again fight the battles of his adopted country, a few of his intimate personal friends resolved to present him with a handsome sash, sword and belt, as a slight acknowledgment of their respect and esteem for his gallantry and patriotism. The presentation took place at the Marshall House, No. 391 Bowery, and the occasion was a highly interesting and convivial one. EX-Governor MCELROY in an eloquent speech, in which he feelingly alluded to the long existing friendship between himself and Mr. WHYTE, and the high and honorable character the latter had always borne, presented the testimonial in the name of the friends present. Lieut. WHYTE responded in appropriate and feeling terms, and assured them that the remembrance of their kindly good feeling toward him on that occasion, would nerve his arm to wield the weapon they had just presented him in the hour of conflict. A splendid collation, liberally provided by the worthy host, Mr. MARSHALL, was then partaken of, and a regular *reu-de-joie* of champagne corks was kept up during the evening by those assembled.

A REAL ESTATE BROKER CHARGED WITH PERJURY.—ROBERT GRIFFITH, a real estate broker, of Wall-street, was arrested yesterday by Officer COLLYAX, of Jefferson Market Police Court, upon the charge of perjury. From the records of the Court, it appears that on the 9th of January last, JAMES E. DAVIS was arrested, and taken before Justice KELLY upon the charges of disorderly conduct, and abandonment of his family. Upon an investigation it was adjudged that DAVIS should pay the sum of $5 weekly toward the support of his family, and a bond was required for faithful performance on the part of DAVIS. The prisoner, GRIFFITH, became his surety, and in justifying before the Court he made oath that he was a merchant, doing business at No. 152 Chambers-street; that he owned the store, stock and fixtures at this place in Chambers-street, where he was doing a large business. He also swore that he owned 62 lots of land in the village of Maspeth, L. I., upon which there was no incumbrance. An investigation since made, has developed the fact that GRIFFITH owned no store in Chambers-street, and never did own one there. That he had an incumbrance upon his property on Long Island, in the shape of judgments against him, which, in the aggregate, amounted to $1,265. DAVIS failed to comply with the judgment of the Court, and a demand made upon the surety, GRIFFITH, resulted in the answer that he had nothing with which to pay. Hence the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, to whom the bond was given, have instituted legal proceedings against GRIFFITH. Justice KELLY committed the accused for trial.

ARREST OF TWO SEA CAPTAINS ON SUSPICION OF ARSON.—CHARLES W. GILLEY and WILLIAM TAPPER, both sea Captains, were arrested Thursday by Officer IRISH, of the Fourth Precinct, on suspicion of having, on the night of the 11th inst., feloniously set fire to the cargo on board of the schooner *Cosmopolite*, then lying at the foot of Dover-street, East River. The cargo consisted of eight hundred and twenty-nine barrels of petroleum oil, all of which was stored in the hold of the vessel. At about 11 o'clock on the night in question, fire was discovered issuing from that part of the schooner in which the oil was stored. An alarm was promptly given, and the firemen soon extinguished the flames. An investigation, which was made at the time by Fire-Marshal BAKER, has led to the belief that the vessel was set on fire by the prisoners. A quantity of fine, dry wood was found partly burned between the oil barrels in the hold of the vessel. Capt. GILLEY had the vessel insured for the sum of $4,000 in the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, and he had also received $1,000 advance on the freight of the schooner which has cleared for HAVRE. In addition to this, it was shown upon the examination yesterday, that the steward of the vessel was, on the night of the fire, directed to sleep on shore, and this circumstance has tended to confirm the authorities in the belief that the parties arrested have been engaged in the commission of the crime of arson. Justice BRENNAN committed them for examination.

FIRE IN A BOOKBINDERY.—At 7 o'clock Friday morning, a fire was discovered in the bookbindery of WM. A. SPEIGHT & Co., Nos 99 and 101 William-street. The damage to their stock and machinery will amount to about $2,000. The firm are insured for $1,000 in the Atlantic Insurance Company; $1,000 in the Citizens, and $500 in the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company. The fourth floor of No. 99 was occupied by Mrs. ROSA, as a fringe and tassel manufactory. Her stock was damaged by fire and water to the amount of $150, upon which there is an insurance for $1,000, in the Hamilton Insurance Company. The first floor of No. 99 was occupied by JOSEPH LEVY, dealer in cloths. His stock was damaged about $800, by fire and water. He is insured for $4,000, in the Brooklyn and United States Insurance Companies. The stock in the basement of No. 101, occupied by J. & H. BERGE, manufacturers of sand crucibles, was damaged by water to the extent of $600. They are insured for $1,500, in the Firemen's and Philadelphia Insurance Companies. The damage to the buildings will amount to about $400—fully insured in the Clinton and Mechanics' Insurance Companies. The fire was the result of an accident.

FESTIVAL OF THE LEXINGTON-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The ladies of this church, corner of Lexington-avenue and Forty-sixth-street, held a festival Thursday evening in the lecture-room of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, on Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street. The room was brilliantly illuminated,—all the gas fixtures being overlaid in designs of red, white and blue. A semicircle of gas jets hung immediately in front and above the platform, casting its soft light downward over a fringe of the National colors. A flag of the largest proportions formed a back ground to the stage, while in front stood the singers, speakers, &c. A table elegantly decorated also stood in view, rather, however, as a sample, for the delicacies of which it presented a duplicate were passed among the guests about midway the entertainment. Addresses were delivered by the pastor, and several reverend gentlemen of this and adjoining States. Music, both sacred and patriotic, was discoursed both instrumentally and vocally, and a solemn benediction closed the evening. The hall was much crowded, many persons being obliged to stand or withdraw, which latter alternative was rarely accepted.

THE TAX ON SHEEP BUTCHERS.—The sheep butchers of this City held a meeting on Thursday at BROWNING'S, Bull's Head, for the purpose of protesting against the proposed tax of five cents per head on every sheep butchered. They say that there are 600,000 sheep butchered annually in this City, and that the tax of $30,000 would come entirely out of the twenty-five or thirty men who do all the business. They say they would be glad to make as much profit on each sheep as the amount of the proposed tax; that it would be exorbitant and entirely unjust, as the men who really sell the meat are taxed but $10 a year. They propose to send a Committee to Washington to represent these facts, and have the tax reduced to a moderate rate. Mr. WALTER MURRAY was chosen President, Mr. JOHN HARRINGTON, Secretary, and RICHARD DAVIS, Treasurer.

HOMICIDE ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.—An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of JOHN MC. CLEARY, a native of New-York, aged 19 years, who came to his death from injuries received by a pistol-shot wound in the hands of PATRICK J. BROPHY, a keeper upon the Island. A difficulty occurred between the prisoners and the keeper, and when the excitement became alarming BROPHY felt himself justified in drawing forth a loaded pistol and firing it at random among the crowd. The charge of the pistol took effect in the right temple of the deceased, killing him instantly. The Jury rendered a verdict "that the deceased came to his death from a pistol-shot wound from the discharge of a pistol in the hands of PATRICK J. BROPHY; and that the Jury exonerate the said BROPHY from all blame."

OUR HARBOR DEFENCES.—The Special Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, appointed with a view to secure a more thorough system of harbor defences for this port, have appointed Messrs. THOS. TILESTON, B. H. FIELD, M. H. GRINNELL, GEO. T. HOPE and EZRA NYE a Committee to proceed to Albany and urge the attention of the Legislature to the subject. In spite of the movements of the Common Council and Legislature, there is a portion of the Committee in favor of separate individual action in the premises.

ARREST OF A CONFIDENCE WOMAN.—A woman, giving her name as Mrs. JAGGER, about 45 years of age, was arrested yesterday, upon the charge of having swindled many merchants and shopkeepers out of large sums of money, by representing herself as a woman of fortune, and just about to receive the sum of $75,000, as interest upon a legacy left her in England. This tale she has told with great success. By her modest manner and winning ways she has been enabled to gain the confidence of those whom she desired should trust her either with money or goods. The police state many thousands of dollars have thus been put into her pocket. She is held at Headquarters, to await the appearance of those who have lost by her false representations.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—An inquest was held Friday afternoon, at Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of an unknown man, aged about forty years, who came to his death by drowning. Deceased was seen going down the pier at the foot of Sixteenth-street, East River, acting in a very strange manner. Upon reaching the end of the pier, he pulled off his hat, and in a moment after plunged into the water. Immediate steps were taken to rescue him, but life was extinct when he was taken out. Deceased was dressed in a blue sack overcoat, black dress-coat, with plain brass buttons, striped cassimere pants, black silk hat, and calf-skin boots. He had a black beard and mustache—head considerably bald. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death from drowning."

FATAL MISTAKE.—A watchman, named FRANCIS PAYTON, in the employ of MCKESSON & ROBINS, druggists, No. 91 Fulton-street, at an early hour Thursday morning, went to get a drink of water from a bottle which he kept on a shelf in the store. After drinking a large quantity of the liquid, he found that, instead of water, the bottle contained *aqua ammonia*. The poison took effect upon him very soon. A Policeman found him while in a helpless state, and conveyed him to the New-York Hospital, where the physicians pronounced his case hopeless.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN THE SIXTH WARD.—At 8 o'clock, Thursday morning, CHARLES MURPHY, while in a liquor-store at No. 90 Baxter-street, drew a pistol, and discharged its contents at THOMAS GEARY. The bullet missed GEARY, and took effect in the groin and hand of THOMAS MCCAULEY, a man about 22 years of age, who was sitting at the other end of the room. The wounded man, who was dangerously injured was conveyed to the Hospital. MURPHY was arrested, and committed to prison.

THE FIRST FIRE ZOUAVES.—An office to recruit this corps to its full standard has been opened at Lafayette Hall, where former members, upon reëntering their names, may recover their back pay, and new recruits will find themselves connected with a regiment of the highest character. Under Col. LOESER the *morale* of the men has been entirely restored. It now ranks among the best in the service.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—Last night an attempt was made to put a number of new counterfeit bankbills in circulation in several Wards. The following were detected by the Police and reported at Police Headquarters: Fives, Atlantic Bank, New-York; fives, Syracuse Bank, of Syracuse; fives, Lowell Bank, of Lowell, Mass.; threes, What Cheer Bank, Providence, altered from ones.

FIRE IN FULTON-STREET.—At 1¼ o'clock Friday morning a fire broke out in the rear part of the store No. 84 Fulton-street, occupied by WM. H. DEGROOT. The flames were confined to the first floor, and the damage sustained will not exceed $300, upon which there is an insurance.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to March 21, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on March 14.....	142	178	320
Admitted to March 21.....	44	50	94
Discharged, cured or relieved	36	76	112
Died.....	2	3	5
Remaining at date.....	148	149	297

Males, 265; females, 32.

A YOUNG ELOCUTIONIST.—Master DUDLEY WALLER, only six years of age, made his *début*, as an elocutionist, Friday evening, at Dodworth's Hall. Selections were given from several of the most popular authors, by Master WALLER, in a most creditable manner. His delivery is clear and distinct, and reflects great credit on his teacher, Prof. J. B. BROWN.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH.—Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN is to lecture on OLIVER GOLDSMITH, before the Catholic Library Association, on Monday evening.

A Singular Case of False Pretences.

A PRETENDED MERCHANT ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO PRISON IN DEFAULT OF $10,000 BAIL.

An unusual case of false pretences was brought before Justice BRENNAN yesterday afternoon at the Tombs. The complainant was Mr. SAMUEL WHITCHURCH, of No. 63 Beaver-street, who makes a charge against EDWARD C. TAYLOR, brother of the Ex-Street Commissioner, lately deceased, in which he complains that on the 16th of October last, TAYLOR called upon him, and stated that RICHARD BELL, Jr., desired to borrow the sum of $47 38; at the same time requesting that the money might be given to him at once to deliver to Mr. BELL. TAYLOR promised that BELL would soon return the money with interest. Believing these representations to be true, WHITCHURCH gave the applicant the money. WHITCHURCH also states in his affidavit, that at divers times between the 16th of October and the 20th of January last, TAYLOR applied to him for other moneys, stating that various persons, among whom were Hon. AMBROSE C. KINGSLAND, Ex-Mayor, MAYOR OPDYKE, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, CORNELIUS K. SUTTON, J. B. AULD, MARTIN L. THOMPSON, and many others, were desirous of borrowing money. That he, WHITCHURCH, believing these representations of TAYLOR, loaned money to the amount of $9,119, upon TAYLOR promising to refund the whole sum in a short time. This promise the complainant alleges was not redeemed, and upon his making application to TAYLOR for the money, the latter stated that he had collected the money from the several parties for whom he borrowed it, but that he had reinvested the same in loans to HENRY W. GENET, Hon. WILLIAM H. LEONARD, Hon. JOSEPH SUTHERLAND, CHARLES C. PINCKNEY, MORGAN JONES, and others, who would soon repay the amounts for which they were severally liable. An investigation of the facts by WHITCHURCH, led the latter to believe that the statement made by TAYLOR as to whom he loaned the money was wholly and in every particular untrue. That, in fact, the money had all been applied to TAYLOR'S own use. Afterward, in a conversation with WHITCHURCH, TAYLOR admitted that none of the gentlemen above-named had received any portion of the money. Upon this state of facts a warrant was issued by Justice BRENNAN, who, upon the prisoner being brought before him yesterday afternoon, committed him, in default of $10,000 bail, the accused being unable to produce sureties.

There is also another complaint against TAYLOR, before Justice BRENNAN, wherein the defendant is charged with larceny by JOHN R. THOMSON, of No. 70 East Twenty-second-street, who charges that, on the 5th day of February last, the accused stole and carried away from premises No. 20 Cedar-street, fifteen barrels of Bourbon whisky, worth 55 cents per gallon. Upon this charge the prisoner was committed in default of $1,500 bail.

Arrivals in the City.

Prof. Louis Agassiz and lady arrived yesterday afternoon from Cambridge, Mass., and are stopping at the Everett House.

Judge A. O. Addis, of Vermont; Judge Miller, of Rochester; Thos. A. Savier, of Oregon; Otis Tufts, of Boston; W. A. Dana, of San Francisco; Maj. Holman, U. S. A., and Geo. Livermore and lady, from Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. C. H. Van Wyck, of New-York; Hon. H. T. Blow, of St. Louis; R. W. H. Jarvis, of Hartford; L. B. Marsh, of Boston; W. Colburn and Rev. F. Y. Vail, of Ohio; and S. Clements, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. Percy, U. S. A.; Judge Smalley, of Vermont; A. Loomis and H. A. Chapin, of Connecticut; C. McBurney and sister, of Boston; and S. Frothingham, Jr., of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. Hazard, U. S. N.; Col. R. N. Hudson, *attaché* of Gen. Fremont's Staff; Jno. Hargreaves, of Blackburn, England; and J. N. Winchell, of Kansas, are at the Astor House.

J. M. Stryker, of Chicago; E. L. Armstrong, of Ottawa, Ill.; Geo. W. Taylor, of Kalamazoo, Mich.; and G. D. Gilman, of the Sandwich Islands, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Important Arrest of a Staten Island Incendiary.

A SAILOR IS CHARGED WITH HAVING SET FIRE TO A CHURCH.

For a long time past the inhabitants of the north side of Staten Island, in the neighborhood of Factoryville and Port Richmond, have been almost nightly aroused from their slumbers by alarms of fire. So frequent and disastrous were these conflagrations, that many of the most wealthy citizens in the vicinity were unable to rest quietly in their beds, unless a special watchman were employed to guard their premises. A large number of buildings had been very mysteriously set on fire, and some of them were—owing to the imperfect state of the Fire Department—wholly consumed. An Episcopal church, five barns, three stables, four shops, two bath-houses, and four or five stores and dwellings have, within three months past, been in flames within an area of about two miles square, and property to the amount of over $12,000 has thus been destroyed. The state of things became alarming, and it was proposed by the poorer class of the inhabitants to organize a fire patrol. The wealthier class of citizens, however, whose Summer residences abound in this section, were for applying to the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police for assistance. Foremost among the advocates of the former measure was a one-armed sailor, named JOE WILSON, *alias* JOSEPH DE BEARD, who had recently been an inmate of the Sailor's Snug Harbor, but who, for bad conduct, had been expelled. This man was strong in favor of a private watch, and solicited an appointment for himself. At length he became greatly incensed because the appointment was not granted to him. Application was made to Superintendent KENNEDY, by some of the leading citizens on the Island, and Detectives TIERNAN and ROACH were at once dispatched to find out and arrest, if possible, the guilty party. The suspicions of the officers soon fell on WILSON, and he was watched with great care. About this time the house of the latter was, at a late hour one night, discovered to be on fire. An examination of the premises showed that all his furniture and valuables were packed and carried out of the reach of the flames. These, with many other circumstances, induced the officers to arrest him. On Thursday he had an examination before Justice HAGGERTY, of Richmond County, when he was fully committed upon the charge of arson.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

WIFE-BEATING.—A man named PATRICK TRACY, residing at No. 13 State-street, was arrested yesterday, by Capt. SMITH, of the First Precinct, on a charge of beating his wife so that she cannot recover. Coroner NORRIS last evening made an *ante-mortem* examination, and the accused was committed to await the result of the injuries to his wife. The beating, it is alleged, took place on the 19th of January, since which time Mrs. TRACY has been at the house of her father under medical treatment. A warrant was issued for the arrest of TRACY, at the instance of his wife's father, immediately after the offence was committed, but was not served because it was thought she would recover. Yesterday, however, the physician in attendance notified the authorities that Mrs. TRACY could not live, and accordingly the warrant was served. TRACY says that his wife is dying from the effects of drinking intoxicating liquors, and not from any injuries he has inflicted.

MORTALITY.—There were 110 deaths in this city during the past week, classified as follows: Males, 59; females, 51. The diseases were as follows: Old age, disease of the kidneys, erysipelas, asphyxia, dispepsia, paralysis, cancer, measles, cyanosis, shot, tuberculosis, inflammation of the bowels, spina bifida, typhus fever, lockjaw, umbilical hemorrhage, hypertrophy of the heart, disease of hip joint, congestion of the liver, 1 each; diphtheria, hooping-cough, bronchitis, puerperal fever, pleurisy, premature birth, apoplexy, 2 each; croup, 3; congestion of the lungs, hydrocephalus, marasmus, dropsy, 4 each; scarlet fever, 5; debility, 6; pneumonia, 8; congestion of the brain, 11; consumption and convulsions, 14 each. There were also 5 still-born children. Fifty-eight of those who died were 5 years of age and under.

THE NINTH WARD HOMICIDE CASE.—The case of Officer CONRADY, of the Ninth Precinct, who killed PAUL O'NEIL on Tuesday morning last, and who was acquitted by the Coroner's Jury, is to undergo a further examination. A warrant was issued yesterday by Justice PERRY, at the instance of Ex-Judge MORRIS, for the arrest of CONRADY, and it was placed in the hands of Officer CREAN, of the Third Precinct Police, to serve. CONRADY, upon hearing that a warrant had been issued for his arrest, immediately surrendered himself to the Sheriff, and was committed to jail, to await the result of a judicial investigation.

Compulsory Vaccination.

A few days since, the TIMES noted briefly a report presented at a meeting of the Commissioners of Health, by Dr. LEWIS A. SAYRE, Resident Physician, on the subject of compulsory vaccination. The report, of which a large number were ordered for gratuitous distribution, has just been printed, and in view of the magnitude of the public interests involved, we present a very full abstract.

Dr. SAYRE starts with the axioms that, "Vaccination, when properly performed, is a *certain and perfect* protection against small-pox," and "that small-pox is capable of being entirely eradicated from any community by a proper and persistent system of universal and repeated vaccination." To support these axioms, although the Doctor treats them as hypotheses, he furnishes statistical proofs enough to convince the most incredulous. After citing various cases in our own country, he records the experience of foreign nations, where the subject has received, as it deserved, close official attention, from which we gather the following statements:

"In Holstein, from 1801 to 1822, 234,959 persons were subjected to vaccination, and during all this period, and for two years subsequent, only *two* cases of small-pox occurred. In the Kingdom of Denmark, during the same period, only one individual among 447,605 vaccinated had been attacked by modified variola. Thus showing that in a population of 682,564 people, with the exception of three cases, the disease was entirely exterminated for a period of 23 years."

In Westphalia, from 1776 to 1780, no less than 2,643 died of small-pox annually, and during *thirty-five* years after vaccination had been adoped, the deaths from the same disease were only 114 annually, this being the proportion of deaths for each million of inhabitants.

"In Copenhagen, the deaths by small-pox were 3,128, annually, for every million of people for many years, and after vaccination it was only 286. In Berlin, for 24 years previous to the general use of vaccination, the annual death-rate by small-pox was 3,422, and for 40 years subsequent it has been only 176. In Sweden, for 28 years preceding the use of vaccination, out of every million of population there died from small-pox annually 2,050, and for 40 years after the use of vaccination, the annual death-rate by small-pox was only 158 to every million of the population."

The Doctor presents next a tabular statement of deaths in various European countries, embracing a population of *twenty-two* millions, showing that, previous to the introduction of vaccination, there died annually from small-pox 62,861 persons, while after its adoption the deaths from this disease among the same population were reduced to 7,403, or an annual saving of 55,458 lives; and he argues that, had the vaccination among these 22,000,000 been perfect, the whole of these could have been also saved.

Coming closer home, Dr. SAYRE cites the Nursery Hospital on Randall's Island, and the Refuge Hospital, as cases in point. In the former, during the years 1854-5-6, there were admitted 3,566 children, and not a single case of small-pox occurred there, and at the latter Institution the disease has been entirely exterminated for seven years, notwithstanding there were children admitted during the time suffering with the disease, necessarily exposing the inmates to contagion. The Doctor claims that "although it is abundantly proved that *vaccination will prevent small-pox*, yet it is generally admitted that its protecting influence is NOT OF LIFE-LONG DURATION, but that it diminishes in proportion to the lapse of time from the vaccination, until it has been several times repeated, or until the system has been so thoroughly infected with the vaccine poison, that it will then act as a permanent protection equally as well as if the person had previously suffered from the small-pox itself," and this he abundantly substantiates by statistics laboriously collated. He closes by recommending the enactment of such laws as will properly enforce *efficient* and *universal* vaccination, and that it be *repeated* as often as every five years, until the age of twenty-

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, March 22, 1865—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 92 bbls. Ashes, 7,881 bbls. Flour, 1,048 bbls. and 777 bags Corn Meal, 4,238 bushels Wheat, 2,065 bushels Corn, 1,188 bushels Rye, 1,500 bushels Barley, 1,521 bushels Oats, 5,135 bushels Malt, 4,262 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,327 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 32 bbls., at $5 75 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 504 bbls., including 289 bbls. Pots, and 215 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade is reviving gradually, as the demand from Western and near-by purchasers increases, but the market is not active, and considerable irregularity is discernible in prices. The Boston *Shipping List*, of this morning, says: "The Trade in Boots and Shoes continues very fair, and prices are well sustained. Quite a number of new buyers have arrived from Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas and Ohio, and the trade promises to be good for some weeks yet. New-England buyers are also purchasing more freely, and for the Provinces there is an increased demand. Desirable work of all kinds sustain full prices. The auction sales of the week were well attended. Quite a large number of packages were offered, a good proportion of which sold at fair prices, quality considered. Manufacturers still continue to operate cautiously, and are not disposed to turn out more goods than will be wanted. For California there have been further moderate sales. No shipments to San Francisco from this port the past week. From New-York the exports have been 137 cases to San Francisco." The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-house has been as follows:

	1865.	1861.
For the week, cases	299	3,312
Since Jan. 1	10,794	26,272
Totals	11,093	29,584

COAL—A moderate demand prevails for foreign at uniform rates. Anthracite has not varied.

COTTON—Is in rather more demand at 27¾c.@28c. for Middling, ₱ lb. Sales 500 bales.

EARTHENWARE—The arrivals and sales, especially the former, have been more extensive; during the week, and satisfactory prices have been realized for desirable lots.

FISH—Dry Cod and Mass. Mackerel have been in limited supply, and have been stiffly held, but have been quiet. Nothing new in Pickled Salmon or Herring. Smoked Herring have been in demand at 20c.@24c. for Scaled, and 14c.@15c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been lightly dealt in to-day, owing in part to the increased firmness of holders and to the unfavorable weather. The market, however, has favored sellers, who manifest less inclination to dispose of their supplies, unless at advanced rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 8,900 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 25@$5 35, chiefly $5 25@$5 30; inferior to choice extra State at $5 40@$5 65, chiefly at $5 45@$5 50; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 20@$5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 40@$6 10; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 45@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 55@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 80 chiefly at $5 75 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25@$5 35
Extra State	5 40@ 5 65
Superfine Western	5 20@ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 40@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 45@ 6 20
Inferior extra Ohio	5 55@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85@ 6 70
Fancy Genesee	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Genesee	5 70@ 5 80
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65@ 6 80

Southern Flour is in fair demand at rising prices; sales at $5 90 bbls., at $5 65@$6 90 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, including 800 bbl. Georgetown, at $6 05@$6 10, chiefly $6 10, ₱ bbls. Canadian Flour continues in request, including superfine, at $5 25@$5 35; extra at $5 40@$6 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 850 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $2 90 for Jersey; $3 15 @$3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet, as buyers have been reluctant to pay asking prices. The reported sales since our last comprise 9,400 bushels, including White Western, at $1 43; Red Western (Winter) at $1 36@$1 38, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 30, in store; Red Jersey and Pennsylvania at $1 36, ₱ bush. Corn is salable and firm; sales 28,500 bush. at 58½c.@60c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; and 59c.@61c. for common to choice New Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Oats continue in request, including Canadian, at 38c.@39c.; Western at 37½c.@39c.; State at 39c.@40c., ₱ bush. Rye is in less demand, at 92c.@92c. from dock and delivered, ₱ bushel; sales 4,600 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Sales 10,200 bushels, including State, at 93c.@95c., and Canada at 90c.@$1 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is plenty and in less request at from 75c.@87½c. for poor to prime, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been very quiet at former prices, including last year's crop at 12c.@20c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Opened briskly, but closed rather tamely, in view of the increased supplies available. Week's receipts, 42,071 Hides; sales, 38,100 Hides, and 142 bales do., including, according to Messrs. Wrisel & Weidemeyer, 12,400 Buenos Ayres, 20@22 lbs., 26½c.@27c., 6 months, usual selection; 4,000 Buenos Ayres Kips, 8@12 lbs., 23c.@25c., 6 months, usual selection; 5,700 Orinoco, 21 lbs., 24c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,100 Laguayra, 22 lbs., on private terms; 500 Aspinwall, 20 lbs., on private terms; 1,700 Chili, dry salted, 30 lbs., 20½c., 6 months, rejecting bad Hides; 1,000 Western, 22 lbs., 18c., 6 months, rejecting bad Hides; 142 bales Calcutta Cow, 9@10 lbs., on private terms; 5,500 Western Slaughter, 60@75 lbs., part 8c., cash, rejecting bad Hides; 4,000 Country Slaughter, 50@70 lbs., 8@8¼c., cash, rejecting bad Hides; 2,200 City Slaughter, 60@75 lbs., 8c.@8½c., cash, rejecting bad Hides. Total stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 181,600 dry Hides, 11,700 wet salted do., 1,500 Horse Hides, and 850 bales East India Hides,—including 68,000 Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 6,500 Buenos Ayres Kips, 4,000 Cordova, &c., 6,000 Rio Grande, 15,000 California, &c., 15,000 Orinoco, 14,000 Porto Cabello, &c., 1,500 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 2,000 West Indies, &c., 600 Savanilla and Bogota, 1,000 Maracaibo, 5,000 Bahia and Pernambuco, 38,000 African Kips, 3,000 Western and Southern, 2,000 East Indies, common, 850 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 1,500 Rio Grande Horse, 10,000 Wet Salted Domestic, 1,700 Wet Salted Rio Grande.

HONEY—Has been more freely offered and purchased,—including Cuba at 65c.@67½c., in bond, and Cuba and St. Domingo, free, at 75c.@77½c. ₱ gallon. Holders now ask more.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 25 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—A fair demand prevailed for Sole at uniform prices. The Eastern trade were the principal buyers. Week's receipts of Sole, 52,000 sides. A large auction sale of Sole Leather, &c., for account of a retiring "Swamper," is rumored—to take place during the early part of April.

LUMBER—A pretty good demand prevails for Eastern Spruce and Pine at uniform prices.

METALS—Have been quiet, since our last, at unchanged quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive to-day—$13 37½@$13 50 for Mess, for immediate and future delivery, and $10 50@$10 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales 1,700 bbls. Dressed Hogs, at 4½c.@5c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are less active at 5¼c.@7c. for Hams, 4¼c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in demand and is steady; sales 1,300 boxes, at 6¾c.@7c. ₱ lb. Lard continues unaltered; sales 1,400 tcs. and bbls. poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8¼c., ₱ lb. Beef rules quiet, yet steady; sales since our last, 145 bbls., at $14@$14 25 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $16 50@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request, at 10c.@14c. for Western, and 15c.@21c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in demand, at 6c.@8c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been sparingly sought after, including Carolina at $6 75@$7, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in moderate demand, including Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$1 80, and do. ground at 90c.@95c. ₱ sack.

SKINS—The business of the week, Messrs. H. D Hull & Co. notice thus: "Goat have been in rather better request during the week at late prices. For light stock, which has so long been entirely unsalable, a moderate demand is springing up under the prospective speedy termination of the war, and reopenning of the Southern trade. We note sales of about 400 bales Curacoa, of light and medium average, at 30c.@40c., and 80 bales Matamoras on private terms. We notice the arrival of 163 bales Vera Cruz, ex *Rapid*; 61 bales Coro, ex *Addy Swift*; and 76 bales Curacon, ex *Mauricio*, none or which are yet landed. For Deer the market continues comparatively quiet, with light demand, stock and receipts. 5,000 lbs. Sisal sold at 50c. cash, less 4 ₱ cent., and 3,000 lbs. San Juan on private terms."

SUGARS—Have been less active, since our last, sales having transpired of only 182 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 60,000 lbs., at 8¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Continues quiet, and unsetled in price. Holders ask 23c.@24c., while buyers offer only 20c.@22c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Has been rather more inquired for during the past week, partly by manufacturers, but the actual purchases have been on a very limited scale, and prices have been somewhat irregular. The reported sales include 25,000 lbs. Domestic, chiefly fleece, at from 45c.@48c.; 12,000 lbs. Magadore, at 34c. for washed, and 20c. for unwashed; 26,000 lbs. Rio Grande, and 483 bales washed Donakoi on private terms, and 95 bales Cape, part at 25c.@27c. ₱ lb. In Boston sales were made of 100,000 lbs. Domestic, mostly fleece, from 46c.@50c., and choice lots at 52c. @52½c., and 745 bales Mediterranean, South American, African, Cape, and Mexican, at prices in the range of quoted rates.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were quite limited, today, at about previous quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, 5¾d.@6¼d., ₱ bushel; Beef, 3s. 6d. @4s. ₱ tc.; Pork, 2s. 3d@2s. 7d.; Bacon and Lard, 17s. 6d.@20s., and by steamer, 30s.@35s.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d. @25s., and by steamer at 40s.; Tallow, 17s. 6d.@20s. ₱ ton; Hops, ¾d. ₱ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 3d.@ 2s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7d.@8d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 2s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 29s. 6d.@25s.; and Cheese, 25s.@30s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Cork—Two foreign barks, with Grain, for orders, at 10½d. ₱ bushel. For London—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6¾d.@7¾d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. @3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.@ 30s.; Bacon and Lard, 20s.@25s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been a brig, 245 tons, to the Mediterranean and back; a bark, 475 tons, and one, 449 tons, from Havana and Falmouth, for orders; a brig, 350 tons, from Machias to River Plate; a British schooner, 1,400 bbls., to South America and back; one, 1,100 bbls., to West Indies and back; a British brig, 2,200 bbls., to Martinique; a bark, 499 tons, to Havana, on private terms; a Hanover bark, 516 tons, to Rotterdam at £850; a Prussian bark to Lisbon, 16,000 Wheat, 21c., in shipper's bags; a ship, 600 tons; from St. John, N.B., to Liverpool, Deals, £3 10s.; a Brazilian brig, 208 tons, to Rio Grande and back, $2 ₱ bbl.; a bark, 320 tons, from Searsport, Me., to River Plate, $18; a bark, 547 tons, from Jersey City to Aspinwall, Coal, about $4 25; a schooner, 150 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $1,100; one to St. John, P. R., and back, Sugar, 38c.; a British schooner, 1,300 bbls., to Laguayra, Porto Cabello, and back, $1,050; a schooner, 103 tons, to Port Maria, Jam., and back, $700; one, 107 tons, out to same port, and back from Ruatan Island, $975; one, 188 tons, to south side Cuba and back, $350, under deck; a bark, 249 tons, to Havana, $950, and back to New-York, $5 25 under deck; one, 407 tons, to Havana, $1,800.

Soldiers' Barracks Destroyed at Madison, Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Friday, March 21.

Two hundred feet of the barracks at Camp Randall, at Madison, were burned on the night of the 19th. Two soldiers were burned to death. A quantity of equipments and baggage were also destroyed.

MISSING VESSELS—PROBABLE LOSS OF 120 LIVES.—The Gloucester *Telegraph* says the gale of the 24th and 25th of February last has proved most disastrous to the Gloucester fishing fleet, and from present advices the loss of life will be very great, largely exceeding that of any previous season. The *Telegraph* continues:

"There are now *thirteen* vessels which have not been heard from since the storm, and, we fear, never will be. Vessels that were out at that time have been in, gone out again and arrived a second time with a fare of fish, and yet no one has heard of those missing, with the exception of two or three reported to have been seen on the bank, and the bare possibility of their having been blown off and lost their sails, or the crews being taken off by some outward bound vessel, is the only faint hope which now remains of the safety of any of the crews. The probability is that most of the vessels, if not all, came in contact with one another in the blow, and were at once sunk together on the bank. The hair-breadth escapes of others from collision, leads every one to suppose that this was the manner of their destruction, although none may live to tell the story.

The vessels now missing were some of the finest and strongest of our fleet, and were manned by from *one hundred and fifteen to one hundred and twenty* men, among which were some of the best fishermen in the place. A large portion of them leave families, and it has been estimated that as many as *two hundred children* will be made orphans by this disaster; and great distress will be caused by the loss of so many upon whom others were dependent for support, while a gloom has been cast over our whole community.

The Winter fishing upon Georges Bank becomes more disastrous year after year, as the numbers increase who engage in it; yet men will follow it, and owners of property will risk their vessels, knowing with a certainty that all cannot escape."

Should the above vessels not return, the loss of property alone will amount to $75,000.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 5
America	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 8
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 12
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 12
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 15
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 16
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 19
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 22
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 12
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 26
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Ap'l 5

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 26
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Mch. 29
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Mar. 29
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Mar. 29
America	Boston	Liverpool	April 2
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	April 5
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	April 8
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	April 9
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	April 16

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

23, 3, 133, 193—173, 43, 3, 33—243, 143, 203, 173, 183—33—123, 203, 133, 193—133, 43, 43—243, 143, 203—123, 3, 173, 243—103, 133, 143, 223, 183—83—113, 143, 213, 43—243, 143, 203—13, 203, 193—223, 143, 133, 193—193, 43, 113, 113—223, 83, 113, 113, 83, 43.

ANNIE—YOU ARE A MYSTERY TO ME! Write. "Did not." ANGLATERRE.

DRY GOODS.

ROBES AND SHAWLS TO MATCH.
DRESS AND SHAWL FOR $3 50.
FLOUNCED ROBES, without Shawl, $4, worth $9.
CHENE SILKS,
At 88 cents and $1, worth $1 50 and $1 75.
FOULARD SILK, at 50 cents.
BLACK SILK, GROS D'ATHENS, GROS GRAIN AND TAFFETAS,
25 per cent. under regular prices.
Will be opened Monday at LEGRAIN'S,
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place,
And as Novelties,
RICH LACE SETS, NEW MODELS FROM PARIS.
Black Thread Lace Veils, from $2 50.
Ladies' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at $1 50 the doz., really worth $2 50. LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway.

INDIA SHAWLS.
J. RUSSELL, (formerly of Calcutta, India,) has now on hand some really good bargains in blue and red square shawls, from $125 to $150. Also,
LONG INDIA SHAWLS, made into square.
SQUARE INDIA SHAWLS, made into long.
INDIA EMBROIDERED FRINGES FOR SHAWLS.
INDIA SHAWLS EXCHANGED.
INDIA SHAWLS CLEANED.
At No. 232 Wooster-st.,
Second door below Amity-st.

A CARD.
WM. JACKSON, No. 551 BROADWAY, calls especial attention to his general stock of FAMILY MOURNING GOODS, being, without exception, the largest and most desirable and cheapest ever offered at retail.
N. B.—Some splendid bargains in black silks. Observe W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

SPRING CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE.
I have now in store a large stock of new made goods for men and boys' wear, to which I would invite the special attention of cash buyers. N. A. KNAPP,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

DRY GOODS.
Balmoral Skirts, Bombazines, White Muslins and Silk Sun Umbrellas retailed the coming week at wholesale prices. FOSTER BROS., No. 272 Bleecker-st.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12 1-2 CENTS
Stocking Yarn, 75 cents; nice fitting Corsets, 75 cents Skirts, 50 cents. best steel; ladies' Under-garments Combs, Brushes, fancy goods and small wares. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hosiery, Werley's Paris Corsets, cheap, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

NEW DRESS GOODS, NEW PRINTS, NEW Cloaks, new Shawls, new Carpets, new Oil Cloths, new Window Shades, and $30,000 worth of Domestic Cotton Goods, bought for cash before the great advance. GEORGE KEYES, No. 343 8th-av.

FOR SALE IN YONKERS.—A GOOD STOCK of Domestic Dry Goods will be sold low. Store to rent. It is situated in the centre of the village. Business established 13 years. Inquire of A. B. HOYT, Yonkers.

MILLINERY.

SPRING MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 125 Bleecker-st., respectfully announces that her regular Semi-Annual Opening of Paris Spring and Summer Millinery, will take place on Thursday next, March 27. No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway,

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

JOHN S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, BENZINE, BURNING FLUID, COAL OIL LAMPS AND LAMP MATERIALS.
DEALER IN
ALCOHOL, CRUDE PETROLEUM, &C. REFINED OIL packed in casks and cases for export, with dispatch.
NO. 132 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

LOST AND FOUND.

$15 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY EVENing, in going from No. 14 East 22d-st., through Broadway, to No. 35 East 21st-st., a FUR CAPE. The above reward will be paid the finder by leaving the cape at No. 14 East 22d-st., or at the *Scientific American* Office, No. 37 Park-row.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE—NOS. 307 AND 309 4TH-AV., between 23d and 24th sts. Very desirable rooms to let—with or without board—at moderate prices. Transient patronage solicited. Terms $1 25 per day.

AGRICULTURAL.

COTTON SEED.—2,000 BUSHELS MISSISSIPPI and Tennessee upland cotton seed, suitable for planting, for sale by WM. J. DEWEY & CO., No. 35 Wall-st.

PENSIONS PAY, BOUNTY MONEY, PRIZE Money and all other claims of soldiers, seamen, their widows and heirs promptly collected. Apply, in person or by letter, to GEO. WOODMAN, No. 33 Fine-st., near the Custom-house.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE NEW DISPENSATION. Religious exercises every afternoon and evening, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, at Helmsbergen's Hall, No. 206 8th-av. On SUNDAY EVENING the exercises will be opened by a lady, followed by an address from Miles R. Fora; text, 2d Peter, 1st chapter, part of 6th verse. Lecture on MONDAY EVENING, by Ira B. Davis; text, Isaiah, 55th chapter, part of 2d verse: *Wherefore do ye spend your money for that which is not bread, and your labor for that which satisfieth not?* Collection taken up to defray expenses for hall, advertising, &c. Sociable on TUESDAY EVENING. Admittance 25 cents, including a gentleman and one or two ladies.

CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—REMEMBER the sick and wounded soldier. A meeting, under the auspices of the Commission, for the special benefit of the sick and wounded in the recent action at Newbern, N. C., will be held at Rev. Dr. Hague's Church, Madison-av., corner of 31st., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. Hague, Ex-Gov. Pollock, of Pennsylvania, and Geo. H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, are engaged to address the meeting. A collection will be taken in aid of the cause. Come prepared to give freely of your abundance.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR—44th-st., (north side,) between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Alex. S. Leonard, D. D., Rector.—The Holy rite of Confirmation will be administered in this church on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, March 26, service to commence at 3½ P. M. Services in this church EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and during Lent, EVERY DAY in the week, at 9 A. M. and 7½ P. M., except Saturday P. M.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE UNITY.—ON SUNDAY, March 23, L. Judd Pardee will speak in Cooper Institute, Room No. 20, at 3 o'clock, on the *Origin and Mission of the Church of the Divine Unity*. There will also be a consecratory service through another. It is expected that Mr. Pardee will hold regular religious meetings in this City from the first Sunday in April to the last Sunday in June, unfolding to the public such thoughts as may be inflowed to his mind and heart.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st.—Religious services EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. "The rich and the poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all." Short exhortations, but no sermon. Strangers and friends interested in missions among the poor are cordially invited. Direct route to the House, through Broadway to Worth-st., then to the Five Points.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, Between Broome and Spring-sts. Rev. Thomas Stephenson, of Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. Chas. E. Harris, Pastor, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Prayer and Experience meeting for the promotion of holiness at 3 o'clock P. M. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING. Prayer-Meeting on FRIDAY EVENING.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, Rev. Robert G. Dickson, pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged, and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all.

SABBATH SCHOOL MISSIONARY Meeting, for the American Sunday School Union, will be held in the Reformed Dutch Church, on the Heights, Pierrepont-st., near Monroe-place, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. James Eells, Rev. Chas. Robinson, and Mr. John McCullagh, Missionary from Kentucky, will make addresses.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of 9th-st. and Avenue B—Rev. S. H. Platt, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Mr. McGwin; at 3 P. M. by Rev. Thomas Marsden, and at 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. Platt. Subject—*The Influence of Memory in the Future World.*—Luke xvi., 25. Seats free. All are invited.

SEVENTH-ST.—PREACHING AT 10½ A. M., BY Rev. D. Terry, and in the EVENING, at 7½, by D. A. Wise, editor of the *Sunday-school Advocate*. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Interesting exercises in the afternoon, consisting of addresses and singing by the children.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach, at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, looking for the immediate coming of Christ, to reign as King over all the earth, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

STATE-ST. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, (near Hoyt,) Brooklyn. Rev. Newton Heston, Pastor, (late of Philadelphia,) will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Services every evening during the week, except Monday and Saturday. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, 54th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on SUNDAY, March 23, the Rector, Rev. Ralph Hoyt, will preach morning and afternoon; and Rev. T. C. L. James, assistant of Zion Church, in the evening. Seats free. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M.

FREE MISSION CHURCH, CORNER MADison and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. Hasbenbergh. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. T. W. Chambers, D. D., may be expected to preach SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PROPHETICAL ERRORS.—ON SUNDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., at St. Stephen's Church—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector—corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., Rev. John Morgan will discourse on *The Errors of the Millennial and Prophetical Views as held and taught by some*. Service at 7½ P. M.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 11th-st. and 2d-av.—Rev. G. T. Flanders will deliver the second lecture on the *Origin, History and Destiny of the Devil*, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. MORNING service at 10¾. The public are cordially invited.

A SERMON ON THE GREAT TRIBULATION, and the way of escape from it, will be preached in the Catholic Apostolic Church, in 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock.

FOR WHAT DID CHRIST SUFFER AND DIE?—A second discourse will be given on this subject, on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, by Rev. Moses Ballou. Services also at 10½ A. M.

T. P. GOSPEL UNION MISSION, NO. 42 Baxter-st.—Services at 3 and 7 P. M. Meeting for business TUESDAY, 7½ P. M. All members and friends are requested to attend. *Can this tide of Heathenism be Arrested? Yes. How? By a Free Gospel for the Poor.*

NEW METHODIST MISSION—TWENTY-fourth-st., between 6th and 7th avs., S. Curry, Pastor. Preaching at 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock. Evening subject—*The Resurrection (and not the Death,) the Gate to Endless Joys.*

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICES IN BLEECKER Hall, corner of Morton-st., EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M. Rev. R. C. Shimeall, Pastor. The pews in this hall are free.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—17TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av.—Services on LORD'S DAY, March 23, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Urban C. Brewer. Subject—Morning: *The Church in Laodicea*; Evening: *The Office of Faith.*

"ARISE, SHINE!"—THE REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, pastor of Elm-Place Congregational Church, will preach from the above text on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle; services at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Rivington and Delancey sts. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Daniel Wise, D. D.; at 3 P. M., by Rev. John Ellis; at 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. Samuel H. Smith.

ANDERSON'S PRAYING BAND, FROM New-York, will conduct the religious services in the Warren-st. M. E. Church, (between Court and Smith sts.,) on SUNDAY next, the 23d inst., throughout the entire day. Seats free. The public are cordially invited.

REV. N. L. RICE, D. D., WILL PREACH the Anniversary Sermon of the Sabbath-School of Westminster Church, Rev. R. McCartee, D. D., Pastor, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Near 9th-av. Preaching SUNDAY, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., by C. Noble, of the New-England Conference. Experience meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching in the evening by C. Shaffer.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th-st., near the 4th-av. SUNDAY EVENING services during Lent. Divine service will be held in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½. Sermon by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place. Rev. Henry Jones, Assistant Minister of the Church of the Epiphany, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

ALLIANCE.—"RIGHT IS MIGHT," WILL BE the subject at Barnum's Museum, SUNDAY EVENING, by Rev. C. C. Goss, at 7½ o'clock. Several topics handed in will be answered. Others solicited. Strangers and young men cordially invited. Seats free.

REV. ROBERT ARMSTRONG, OF NEWburgh, N. Y., will preach in the United Presbyterian Church, West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY, 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, GIVES on SUNDAY EVENING, his third discourse on popular objections to Universalism. Subject—*If all are to be Saved, will Heaven be a fit Dwelling-place for Saints?* Rev. Mr. Chavens preaches in the morning.

THE UNITY OF MANKIND, OR "ALL MEN SPRUNG OF ONE BLOOD," will be discussed by Dr. Thompson, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock.

THE NORTHWEST PRESBYTERIAN Church will worship next Sabbath and until further notice, in the Broadway and 47th-st. Hall. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Winslow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

PREACHING IN FRENCH—BY REV. C. Miel, EVERY SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock, in the Sabbath School room of All Souls' Church, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st.; entrance on 20th-st.

REV. S. F. FARMER, OF WILLIAMSBURGH, will preach in the 28th-st. Presbyterian Church, between 9th and 10th avs., on SUNDAY, March 23, at 10½ and 3 o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

REV. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON WILL preach in the Reformed Dutch Church, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY next. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

REV. JARED W. SCUDDER, WILL PREACH on SUNDAY, in the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M.

REV. J. E. SEARLES WILL PREACH IN THE 2d-av. M. E. Church, corner of 119th-st., (Harlem,) on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AN ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD SABBATH EVENING in the Middle Dutch Church, (Collegiate,) corner of 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, in aid of the Board of Publication for furnishing religious reading to the army and navy. One of the Pastors will preside. Addresses may be expected from an Army Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Barnes, Fifth Regiment Heavy Artillery; Rev. A. A. Willetts, Brooklyn, and Rev. Mr. Thompson lately installed Pastor, 21st-st. Services to commence at 7½ P. M. No postponement on account of weather. Collection to be taken in aid of the object. All are cordially invited to attend. This is expected to be a meeting of great interest. What we do must be done quickly.

CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN. —Rev. Chas. Harris, of Greene-st. Church, New-York, will preach in this church on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, by Rev. Alvin Bartlett, of Brooklyn Tabernacle; and in the evening, at 7 o'clock, by Wm. McAllister, of 37th-st. Church, New-York.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL HOLD a Matinée Conversationale at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, March 23, at 10½ A. M., on the subject of Spiritualism, in which she will reply to and expound questions from the audience. Sceptics invited. At 7½ P. M. she will discourse on *Architecture the Unwritten but Real History of Nations.*

"THE APPALLING CALAMITIES COMING on the world about 1864-69, accompanying Christ's advent," will be lectured upon in Room No. 20, Cooper Institute, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ P. M., by Rev. M. Baxter, Episcopal Minister, who will also preach in the open air, near Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn, at 4 P. M.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—SEVENTH-av., near 12th-st. Preaching by John Quincy Adams, Pastor, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Sanctification meeting on TUESDAY EVENING. Preaching WEDNESDAY and prayer-meeting on FRIDAY EVENINGS. Seats free, and all are welcome.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st., east of 6th-av. Divine service every Sunday, 10½ o'clock A. M., and evening at 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. E. O. Flagg, Rector.

A SERMON ON WISE AND UNWISE MARRIAGE, will be given by Rev. E. G. Brooks, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the MORNING at 10½.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH—

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A lady wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as first-class waitress; is a Protestant; good reference given. Inquire at No. 269 East 33d-st., second floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; can give the best City references. Call at No. 126 West 13th-st., second floor, front room.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman who thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist with the washing if required; has best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 29 West 40th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

A COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable woman, as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business, soups, meats, poultry and pastry, and bread; has no objections to the country. Has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days. Call at 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young girl, as good cook; can wash and iron, and do the work of a house; can give satisfactory reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 249 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A steady, faithful girl desires a situation in either of the above capacities; will be found an excellent laundress, a good cook and baker; can take charge of milk and butter if required. Any family requiring a good domestic will call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room. Wages moderate.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as cook and to assist in the washing; would take a place as laundress. Call at No. 124 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

A DRESSMAKER.—A RESPECTABLE WOman wishes to go out by the day, or would take work home, either dressmaking or family sewing. Call on Mrs. HOLCOMB, No. 15 3d av.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman as laundress, and will also assist with the chamberwork; has the best references. Call at No. 139 East 8th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young woman as laundress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; thoroughly understands doing up fine muslins, and French fluting; has the best of City references from her last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 131½ 7th-av., second floor, back room.

A NURSE OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID, &c.—A respectable elderly Protestant woman now disengaged, wishes a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing, or general housework in a small family. Call at No. 206 West 24th-st., for two days.

A NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTed, by a smart, active young girl, in her fifteenth year, a situation to take care of children, and to do plain sewing; would prefer a baby, and would make herself otherwise useful; is industrious, willing and obliging; expects not so much an object as a good home; good City reference given. Call at No. 143 West 32d-st., near 7th av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS IS WISHed to engage with a few private families, to go out by the week; wages $2 50 per week; makes infant clothing, ladies' underclothes, children's dresses, and cuts and fits; has City reference. Address No. 211 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., third floor, front room.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as seamstress, to go out by the day or week; understands all kinds of sewing and dressmaking, operating on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines. Call at No. 186 7th-av., for two days.

SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 240 GRAND-st., near Bowery—19 years established. Honest, capable and worthy servants, for City or country—Irish, German, American, &c. N. B.—All orders left to my care are faithfully attended to. ISAIAH WATTS.

MALES.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED as book-keeper or assistant; moderate salary acceptable; excellent City references for integrity, &c. Address A. J. D., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who has a thorough knowledge of the care and management of horses, is intimately acquainted with the City, and can produce the most satisfactory City reference for capability, sobriety and honesty from his last employer, with whom he has lived one year, also from his previous employers. Address H. A., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a single man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses and carriages, and all belonging to a gentleman's establishment, as will be seen by his reference; no objection to City or country; will be found willing and obliging. best of City reference given. Address Mr. C., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; has also a knowledge of gardening; best of reference given. Can be seen at Dr. Ogle's, No. 200 West 20th-st., or at Pomeroy's coach factory, Amity-place, near Bleecker-st.

A COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIRous to procure a situation for his coachman; he is strictly temperate, honest, obliging and industrious, and can be trusted implicitly. Call or address J. H., for two days, at private stable No. 9 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A SLAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young woman as laundress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; thoroughly understands doing up fine muslins, and French fluting; has the best of City references from her last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 131½ 7th-av., second floor, back room.

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A COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIRous to procure a situation for his coachman; he is strictly temperate, honest, obliging and industrious, and can be trusted implicitly. Call or address J. H., for two days, at private stable No. 9 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTable steady young man, with undoubted references, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found a superior hand over horses, and a competent driver; is perfectly willing to be generally useful on a gentleman's place; high wages not so much an object as a good situation. Call, or address WILLIAM, No. 378 6th-av.

A COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a young man that knows his business and is willing to make himself generally useful. Would have no objection to assist in gardening. Can produce the best City reference. Address W. B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a thorough experienced single Englishman, as above, in town or country. Address T. F., Box No. 182 *Times* Office, or can be seen at Messrs. Brewster & Baldwin, carriage-makers, corner of 10th-st., and Broadway.

A FARMER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT man, JAMES McCLEAN, a situation to work on a farm; he understands the management of horses and cattle in general. Can be seen at No. 113 Washington-st., New-York.

A FARMER OR COACHMAN.—TO GENTLEMEN.—The advertiser wishes a situation as thorough practical farmer and gardener; is also a first-class coachman, if desired; is married—only one child. I will be open for an engagement on the 1st of April; I have City and country reference. Any gentleman wanting such a man will address FARMER AND GARDENER, Scarsdale, Westchester Co., N. Y.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a respectable young married man, with one child, a situation as farmer and good plain gardener; understands both perfectly; four years in his last place; can come well recommended. A place preferred where there can be a house procured. Address P. S., Tarrytown, N. Y., for one week.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a Protestant man, a situation as farmer and gardener in the country, and a house for his family; understands farming thoroughly; also the care of horses, cows, carriage driving, and kitchen garden. Can be seen for two days, from 11 to 1 o'clock, at No. 15 Monroe-st. Has four years' reference.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single Englishman; is competent of his business in all its branches; has no objection to taking care of a horse and carriage. Address, for two days, W. D. W., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business—green-houses, fruit, vegetables, &c.; has the best of reference. Address A. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER, &c.—DAIRYMAID, &c.—Wanted, an engagement by a Scotchman, as head gardener and farmer; wife will attend dairy and poultry; Staten Island preferred. Apply to or address THURSO, No. 18 Market-st.

A GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—A married man, without incumbrance, wants a situation as first-class vegetable gardener, or coachman; understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver, or would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place, can give the best of reference as to character, sobriety and industry. Address W. C., for two days, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A situation wanted as gardener and coachman by a married man, without incumbrance; is a first-class vegetable gardener; understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; can give the best of reference as to character, sobriety and industry, and is willing to make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place. Address F. W., Box No. 191 *Times* Office

A NURSERYMAN.—WANTED, BY A PERSON recently from the South, a situation as nurseryman; would plant vineyards and orchards by contract or otherwise; has a thorough knowledge of soil, &c.; would undertake to raise vegetables on shares or for wages. Apply to J. F. J., No. 10 Battery-place, or address J. F. J., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, in the City or country, by a respectable steady man; has the best of reference, and will be found competent and attentive to his business. Any applications for E. G., will be punctually attended to for two days, at the apothecary's, No. 883 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable man, as waiter in a hotel; would prefer the country; understands his duties thoroughly, and can produce the best references. Address J. O. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN from the Commercial College, as assistant bookkeeper, clerk or paymaster's clerk, or clerk on an ocean steamer, or in any business where he can make himself useful; wages no object. Address T. T. G., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

NEW-YORK CORN EXCHANGE.

The annual election of this Corporation for thirteen Trustees and three Inspectors for the next ensuing year, will be held at the Exchange, Room No. 17 South-st., on MONDAY, April 7, 1862. Polls open from 12½ to 1½ P. M.
EDWARD HINCKEN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 7.30

TREASURY NOTES, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
U. S. TWO YEARS SIX PER CENT. NOTES RECEIVED AT PAR IN EXCHANGE FOR 7.30's.

COUPONS ON THE OCTOBER 7.30's FALLING DUE APRIL 1, CASHED AT ONCE.

FISK & HATCH,
NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1ST DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 o'clock.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. FELLIS, SYLVANUS S. WARD, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (open daily)
DEPOSITS FROM 25 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Five per cent. on sums over that amount. Deposits made on or before April 1st, will receive interest as from that date. M. D. VANDELVIL, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE.—BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA, THE OHIO AND INDIANA, AND THE FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not heretofore deposited their bonds with John Ferguson, No. 35 Pine-st., under the plan of reorganization, are again notified to do so on or before the 1st day of April next, or they will be excluded from its benefits.
Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of the same Companies, or Construction Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not already deposited their bonds as above, are notified to make application to the Purchasing Committee, at my office, No. 52 Wall-st., to be admitted to the benefits of said reorganization, on or before the same day, or be excluded therefrom.—March 7, 1862. J. P. D. LANIER, Chairman Purchasing Committee.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN LIFE INS. CO., of New-York, Continental Fire Ins. Co.'s Building, No. 102 Broadway, NEW-YORK, March 12, 1862.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Directors, constituting the second class, the following named gentlemen were duly elected:
Hon. JOHN A. DIX,
E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
WILLIAM ALLEN,
WILLIAM T. HOOKER,
WILLIAM WILKENS,
W. TAYLOR HALL,
E. T. H. GIBSON.
At a meeting of the Board, held March 19, 1862, WALTON H. PECKHAM, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order, H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1862.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:
SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.
The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 18 William-st.
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this Company will be held at the Company's Office in Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April next, AT NOON. The polls will remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the 2d until the 23d proximo, both days inclusive.
D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

THE ST. MARY'S CANAL MINERAL LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the St. Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting will be held at the office of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on THURSDAY, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Directors. E. D. BRIGHAM, Secretary.
BOSTON, March 14, 1862.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1862.
ELECTION.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors, will be held at the Banking House, on the FIRST TUESDAY in April, ensuing. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, March 22, 1862.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for Inspectors of the next Election, will occur on Monday, April 7th proximo. The polls will remain open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 P. M.
GEO. J. SENEY, Cashier.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.
TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 1 THIRD Av., corner of Seventh-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Deposits on or before 1st of April, will bear interest from that date.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

CONNECTICUT 6 PER CENT. BONDS, due 1881, coupons payable January and July, for sale by A. W. GREENLEAF & CO.,
No. 44 Exchange-place,
New-York.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL Issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

COUPONS OF THE 7 3-10 TREASURY Notes due April 1, cashed on presentation, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

THE ADVERTISER HAS TO LOAN $8,000 on two first-class City mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers.
No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE in all colors, of warranted manufacture; also solid chesnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

SABBATH-SCHOOL SEATS WANTED.—Any party desirous of renting or selling seats suitable for a Sabbath-school, will address A. O. B., Box No. 124 *Times* Office. The advertiser will treat for a number of settees suitable for use in a large hall.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING, AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

PRINTING—FROM A CARD TO A NEWSPAPER —At prices lower than ordinary rates.
NICHOLSON, No. 104 William-st.

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a capable, neat and willing girl as chambermaid and waitress; must bring references from last place. Apply at No. 385 8th-av., from 10 to 12 A. M. Protestant preferred.

WANTED—A LAW COPYIST—NONE BUT A good writer, of strictly temperate habits and good references, need apply. Address CONVEYANCER, Wall-st., Box No. 117 *Times* Office, with specimen of writing, reference and address.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

AUCTION SALES.

Administrator's Sale of
PATTERNS AND MACHINERY.
Will be sold at auction on the 26th of March,
AT MATTEAWAN, FISHKILL, N. Y.,
At 10 o'clock, A. M., all the patterns formerly belonging to the Matteawan Company, and the MATTEAWAN MACHINE AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, consisting of a very large and valuable lot of
MILL GEARING,
PULLIES AND PILLOW BLOCK PATTERNS,
Saw Mills, Dry Dock and Steam Engine Patterns of various kinds and sizes, Crane Patterns for hoisting, various kinds of LATHES, IRON PLANERS, DRILLS, and all kinds of Cotton Machinery Patterns—including the celebrated self-operating Mules, and various other Patterns, too numerous to mention.
—ALSO—
Lots of second-hand shafting—Hangers and Pullies.
Castings for several machines.
Small lot of new and second-hand Cotton Machinery.
Several Cranes for hoisting.
Locomotive and Flue Boilers—second-hand.
Catalogues can be had at No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York, and at Matteawan, N. Y., after the 20th inst.
TERMS made known at the day of sale.
T. J. B. SCHENCK, Administrator.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, March 25 and 26, at 10 o'clock A. M. each day, at No. 10 Maiden-lane, the large and valuable stock of watches, jewelry, precious stones, jewelers' safes, office-furniture, tools, fixtures, &c., &c., belonging to the estate of the late Steven H. Palmer. Catalogues at the sale.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER.—On and after Saturday, March 1, the AURORA will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:20 A. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:35, 11:25 A. M., and 3:35 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:25 P. M., (Sundays included.)

STEAMBOATS.

SUNDAY BOAT.
FOR BOSTON AND THE NORTH,
VIA
NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.
The new and staunch steamer, CITY OF NEW-YORK, Capt. T. G. JEWETT, will leave her berth, Pier No. 39, North River, foot of Vestry-st., SUNDAY, March 23, at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting at New-London with Express Passenger train for Boston, Worcester, Concord, &c., &c.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip, E. R., EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, Noon. Arrives in time to connect with all the express trains. Returning leaves Bridgeport EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 10½ o'clock, on arrival of the New-Haven cars. Freight taken.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction, causing a carriage to run much lighter.
Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagons or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 65 East 26th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

MINER & STEVENS,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st.,
first door east of Broadway,
Manufacturers of first-class Carriages and Light Wagons, of the latest fashionable styles and improvements; and for elegance of finish, style and quality, are equal to any in this market; to which we invite the inspection of purchasers.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND COUPE, BUT LITtle used. Apply to H. H. WEBB, No. 200 Lewis-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of HOOK, SKINNER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by J. D. W. HOOK, at No. 52 Walker-st., who is authorized to sign the name of the firm for that purpose.
JOHN D. W. HOOK,
SAMUEL S. SKINNER,
WILLIAM B. HOOK,
ROBERT W. STAMPER.
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of BARTON & SCOTT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either party, and the name of the firm used in liquidation only.
WILLIAM BARTON,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1862. JOHN H. SCOTT.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm name of HUNTING & EARLE, for the manufacture and sale of fine jewelry.
JAMES H. HUNTING,
RALPH D. EARLE.
No. 15 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK, March 21, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between BAILEY & HUNTING is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
EDMUND B. BAILEY,
JAMES H. HUNTING.
MARCH 20, 1862.

AID TO OUR WOUNDED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

SANITARY COMMISSION, CENTRAL OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 15, 1862.
Recent movements have much reduced the reserve stock of supplies at the depôts of the Commission, and at the present rate of issue they will soon be exhausted. It is, therefore, necessary to ask that renewed and increased contributions should be made, especially of the articles enumerated below.
Waste will be avoided by sending, in all cases, to the nearest depôt of the Commission. All requests for supplies made to local societies or individuals should be referred to the Associate Secretary of the Commission nearest the point of demand, who will be able to meet them more promptly, and at less expense, than they can be met from other sources.
The Commission is in want of funds.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

Associate Secretaries of the Commission, to whom all applications for supplies should be made:
Atlantic District—Dr. J. FOSTER JENKINS, Post-office address, Washington, D. C.
Central District—Dr. J. S. NEWBERRY, Cleveland, Ohio.
Western District—Dr. J. H. DOUGLAS, St. Louis, Mo.
Depôts, to the nearest of which supplies should be sent, by contributing societies and individuals, and where they will be assorted and transhipped according to the varying demands for different articles of the various columns and fleets of the army and navy:
NEW-ENGLAND WOMAN'S AUXILIARY ASSOCIATION, No. 22 Summer-st., Boston.
WOMEN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION, No. 814 Broadway, New-York.
PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION, No. 1,235 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
DEPOT OF SANITARY COMMISSION. Custom-house, Baltimore.
DEPOT OF SANITARY COMMISSION, No. 244 F-st., Washington, D. C.
SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY OF NORTHERN OHIO, Cleveland, Ohio.
CINCINNATI BRANCH OF SANITARY COMMISSION, Cincinnati, Ohio.
COLUMBUS BRANCH OF SANITARY COMMISSION, Columbus, Ohio.
INDIANA BRANCH OF SANITARY COMMISSION, Indianapolis, Ind.
CHICAGO BRANCH OF SANITARY COMMISSION, No. 61 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.
DEPOT OF SANITARY COMMISSION, Cairo, Ill.
LOUISVILLE BRANCH OF SANITARY COMMISSION, Louisville, Ky.
Distributing depôts are also established at Fortress Monroe, Virginia; Port Royal, South Carolina; Key West, Florida; Ship Island, Mississippi; St. Louis, Missouri; and Nashville, Tennessee.

ARTICLES MOST NEEDED:
Woolen Shirts.
Bed-ticks, 3 feet by 7.
Pocket-handkerchiefs.
Hospital Drawers, (muslin.)
Slippers.
Lint and Bandages.
Jellies.

ARTICLES NOT WANTED:
Quilts.
Pillow-cases.
Canton Flannel Underclothing.
Pillows and Cushions.
Preserves.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.
But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular and interesting medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES, IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARTALISIMA B. OR NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.
Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.
Zartalisima is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal-st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

Important Debate on the Blockade in the British Parliament.

Call for the Correspondence by Mr. Gregory.

The Motion Negatived Without a Division.

THE SUMTER STILL AT GIBRALTAR.

HALIFAX, Saturday, March 22.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool on the 8th, *via* Queenstown 9th, arrived at this port at 2 o'clock this morning.

The advices by the *America* are two days later.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York on the 15th of February, (reported missing,) arrived off Holyhead on the 8th inst.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York on the 23d of February, arrived at Liverpool on the night of the 7th inst.

The steamship *Jura*, from Portland 22d February arrived at Liverpool on the night of the 7th inst.

The new Cunard steamship *Scotia* had arrived in Liverpool from the Clyde.

There had been an important debate on the question of the American blockade in the House of Commons. Mr. GREGORY denounced it, and expressed strong sympathy for the South.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER denied that the blockade was ineffectual, and stated that the list of upwards of 300 vessels, handed in by Mr. MASON, as having broken the blockade, had dwindled down to nineteen, and most of these escaped on dark and stormy nights.

Sir JAMES FERGUSSON called on the Government to interfere in the matter.

Mr. MILNES could not believe in the final dissolution of the great American Union, and so long as it existed he deprecated any interference by England in the struggle.

The Solicitor-General strongly opposed any interference. The blockade *had been as efficient as other blockades in former years.*

After further debate, Mr. GREGORY'S *motion for the correspondence on the subject was negatived without a division.*

The Prussian Ministry has resigned.

The *Sumter* is still at Gibraltar, and the *Tuscarora* at Algesiras.

The steamer *Annie Shields* had arrived at Queenstown with a cargo of resin, cotton and tobacco from Wilmington, N. C.

The ship *Sarah Park* was ashore near Southampton.

The sales of Cotton at Liverpool on Saturday were 6,000 bales, the market closing buoyant.

Breadstuffs quiet.

Provisions quiet and dull.

Consols, 93¼@93¾ for Money.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

Insecurity of Life in Yedo—A Fire—Another Embassy About to Start—Obstacles in the Way of Foreign Trade.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KANAGAWA, Japan, Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1862.

Since I last wrote you, giving an account of the attack on the English Legation at Yedo, some few changes have taken place in the tactics of the English and French Ministers in their dealings with the Japanese Government, which may not be without interest to your readers. The whole affair from beginning to end of the attempt to cut off the English representative here shows how little dependence can be placed on the Japanese for protection against the murderous assaults of their own people. Whether the Japanese Government was really to blame either from want of inclination or ability to protect them, it was a matter of little moment to the Ministers individually, however important the distinction may have been in a political point of view. Their personal safety demanded that they should have a foreign guard.

This was supplied by the marines from of the men-of-war in port, until regulars were sent up from the military station at Hong Kong.

The desperate daring showed by those who made the above-named attack, and the stoical indifference of those of the band who were taken prisoners, as to what was to be the consequence to themselves of their deeds, convinced the English and French Ministers, that not only were their lives in danger while in their own houses, but that fellows so reckless and evil-disposed as these appeared to be, might at any time attack them in the street in broad daylight. This made it necessary, they thought, that a mounted guard of their own countrymen, in addition to the Japanese, should accompany them on their trip to and from Yedo, and when they went about the streets of the city, A troop of lancers, twelve in number, mounted on beautiful Arab horses, were sent up from China to act as a body guard to Mr. ALCOCK, the English Minister, and about as many taken from a French man-of-war in port, who had already seen some cavalry service, were mounted on some fine Japanese horses, and made the body guard of the French Minister, M. DE BELLECOURT. There was a good deal of speculation and conjecture at first, as to how the Japanese would receive this array of mounted horsemen in their Imperial city. If there were any doubts, they are no longer to be entertained, as the ladies have, under their care, ridden all about the City of Yedo, as securely as they could in New-York or Boston, and received in the meantime nothing but marks of civility and respect.

As retinues and retainers are marks of rank in Japan, I am inclined to think, in the eyes of the masses at least, this display produces a good effect than otherwise.

Since the excitement passed over on account of the attack on the Legation, everything has been exceedingly quiet. A large fire occurred in the Japanese portion of the town of Yokohama, a few weeks since, that destroyed one-half the place, mostly shops and stores for the sale of laquer ware, silk, &c. The actual loss was not in reality as much as it was first feared to be, on account of the silk, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars worth in the burnt districts, being secured in fire-proof buildings.

At first it was feared that the conflagration might extend to the foreign settlement. In order to prevent its doing so, the sailors and marines from the men-of-war were set to work by the commander to pull down a number of houses occupied by Japanese officials.

The Governor remonstrated against it, saying it was a useless destruction of property.

He was, however, unable to restrain them, and Jack pulled and tugged away as hard as ever. In order to prevent any further excuse for foreign sailors, especially to pull down his houses, he is having a street cut, two hundred feet wide, extending across the town, on boundary between the two locations. We find, then, as a result of the fire, a wide, beautiful street, leading down to the bay, instead of a narrow one, which is a decided improvement to the place.

A large number of men are engaged on improvements in other quarters of the foreign town also, such as grading and draining streets, filling in at a great expense a swamp back of the town, between it and the high lands.

The finest work of all, however, is a sea-wall that the Government is constructing along the whole length of the town, facing the bay, and a street ninety feet wide, extending back from the wall, most of which has to be made.

It can well afford all this, as the ground-rent alone which we have to pay to the Government is very heavy, being about $150 per annum for a lot 100 by 200 feet.

The Japanese Government are preparing to send another embassy abroad. This one is to make the tour of Europe. It is to be composed of three ambassadors and a retinue of about 30 servants. The eldest of the ambassadors that went to the United States is to be the head of the present embassy to Europe. They leave, in the course of a week or so, in an English man-of-war, for England, *vid* Suez. Several junk-loads of presents came down from Yedo the other day, destined for the different European Powers to be visited by the embassy. To-day, the first of the New Year has been looked forward to by all residents in Japan with a good deal of interest. It is the day agreed on in the treaties made by the Foreign Powers with this Government for the opening of the City of Yedo for the purposes of trade.

It has been deemed advisable, however, by the representatives of the treaty Powers residing here to waive, for a time at least, this right, and Yedo is to remain closed for the present as before. The Japanese have, almost from the hour they signed the treaty, been endeavoring to induce the Foreign Powers not to persist in having the clause, in which it states Yedo shall be opened in 1862, carried into effect.

It is well known to all that to yield to the Japanese a point once gained, especially in diplomatic intercourse, has a decided bad tendency. What the Ministers have done, therefore, in yielding this point is theoretically bad; yet practically, if the present only is considered, it is good. The general reasons for their so doing are known and appreciated by all residents in Japan. In the first place, no preparations have been made in Yedo for the accommodation of foreign merchants, and if there had been, it is quite certain no one would, from choice, have gone to Yedo for the purpose of doing business, as they would be daily and hourly in danger of assassination. This too, it is now believed most confidently, would have occurred without the Japanese Government having power to prevent it. Trouble would have been sure to arise out of it between the treaty Powers and this Government, which would probably end in war.

Again, the principal mercantile houses located here, are satisfied that nothing would be gained, in a commercial point of view, by going to Yedo, and since there is serious risk connected with it, they are quite rejoiced that it is not to be opened.

It is not definitely known, however, whether this postponement is for any length of time or not; it is to be hoped so at any rate.

The long-talked of marriage between the daughter of the Micado or Spiritual Emperor at Miaco, with the young Tycoon or the Emperor proper at Yedo, has at last been consummated. The young bride went from Miaco to Yedo by the West road instead of the one usually taken, which runs through Kanagava and near the foreign settlement at Yokohama. The reason was stated for doing so that she might not be seen by foreigners who would be sure to be on the route on such an occasion. A panorama of the procession made by the Japanese represent the bride and her maids riding in a close cart drawn by two bullocks tandem.

We are having some fine cool weather, but no snow. Everything is quiet.

A good deal of trade is going on in silk, which is the staple article. S.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

No News Stirring—The Telegraph Cable.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 21, *via* BALTIMORE, 22d.

All is quiet here. There is no news.

A flag of truce was sent out this morning for the accommodation of an officer of the French Navy desiring to go South. The rebel officers and crew were very uncommunicative, and we gathered no news from them.

No Southern newspapers were received.

Among the passengers who arrived here this morning from Baltimore were Prince DE JOINVILLE and Miss DIX.

Hopes are entertained that the telegraph cable will be repaired either to-day or to-morrow.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, March 20, 1862.

The Equinoctial storm commenced last evening, and now continues with violence. The roads are in a terrible muddy condition, and the shipping in the harbor is enveloped in a fog, through which the sound of the huge warning bell upon the point can scarcely penetrate.

Professor LOWE'S balloon has as yet made no ascension, although the gas generators, &c., are in readiness as soon as the weather shall moderate.

About 5½ o'clock on Wednesday evening, a bright light appeared in the heavens, to the southwest of Old Point Comfort. It wore the appearance of flaming clouds, long and narrow, and plied one above another. At times they became vivid, and then faded until scarcely visible. The evening was not a pleasant one—no stars were out—even the outlines of the vessels in the harbor being undefined, their colored lanterns dancing faintly in the dull and leaden air. The weather, in fact, was such as to preclude the possibility of the phenomenon being a natural one, and many persons were found who were of opinion that an immense fire was in progress in the interior of the country, and that either Smithfield, in Isle of Wight County, or Suffolk, in Nansemond County, had been destroyed by the rebels. I am not prepared to hazard so bold an assertion, but am willing to declare that a large fire of some description took place at the distance of ten or fifteen miles from the water's edge. In due time we shall doubtless obtain full particulars.

I visited the quarters of the contrabands, last evening. The work of the day was over, and they reclined listlessly around the wooden benches in three large frame buildings. A few, more studious or more intelligent than the rest, collected at the tables, above which hung dim lanterns, and read from hymn-books, story-books, or old scraps of newspapers, while from a corner came the sounds, in broad negro accents—

"Hosannah high, Oh, glory."

The words of the song had as little connection with each other as the notes of the singer, a mulatto woman, who now and then stopped to administer a rebuke to the picaninnies who were playing "hide and seek" around a broken stool.

Nearly all the negroes are from points at least five miles distant from Fortress Monroe, and one, who conversed quite intelligently on the war, was from fifty miles up the Chesapeake. They work cheerfully during the day, under the orders of men who understand how to humor the negro character, and to be firm without becoming brutal. The truth is, however, that the contrabands require a steady master.

An order was promulgated yesterday by Gen. WOOL, which has the hearty concurrence of every loyal member of the Press. It requires all reporters to forward their manuscript to headquarters for approval. A censor has been appointed in the person of Lieut. DE WITT CLINTON, A. D. C., who is fully equal to the task. The system pursued is mainly the same as that at Washington. Under these new regulations no letter can be sent for publication without the sanction of the Commanding General. This does not affect private correspondence, however, and it must also be understood that the sanction of the General does not constitute an indorsement of the views of any article, but merely signifies that it contains nothing "contraband of war."

While on this subject, and alluding to the necessity of vigilance, an important question recurs. By what means did the rebels know that unless the *Merrimac* made an attack before Saturday night, March 8, the *Monitor* would arrive and frustrate their schemes? There is good reason, in official circles, to believe that the enemy possessed this knowledge, and acted on it, by sending their iron-clad vessel into action just before the Ericsson battery could reach the Fortress.

The following order has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
FORTRESS MONROE, Va, March 19.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 23.—With grateful acknowledgment for the honor conferred on the Major-General commanding the Department of Virginia, the following order is announced:

WASHINGTON, March 18.

Ordered that, in recognition of faithful services by a distinguished and gallant officer, the name of the fort on the Rip Raps be changed from Fort Calhoun to Fort Wool, by which latter name it shall henceforth be known and distinguished.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

By command of Maj.-Gen. WOOL.
WM. D. WHIPPLE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The following order explains itself:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 20, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24.—In order to prevent the publication of information relating to military movements within this department, all reporters and correspondents for newspapers, now present or who may hereafter be allowed to come into it, are prohibited from transmitting for publication any matter relating to military operations without the approval of the commanding General.

Should any articles, contrary to the tenor of this order, appear in print, it will be the signal for sending away the reporters.

Lieut. DE WITT CLINTON, Aid-de-Camp, is appointed Censor, to whom all matter intended by the reporters for publication will be submitted for examination.

The attention of all officers writing for newspapers is directed to the fifty-seventh article of war.

By command of Major-Gen. WOOL
WM. D. WHIPPLE, Ass't Adjt.-Gen.

FROM NEWPORT'S NEWS.

THE REBELS FITTING OUT MORE IRON-CLAD VESSELS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

NEWPORT'S NEWS, Va., March 20, 1862.

The calm which fell upon this military district, after the exciting scenes of the 8th and 9th, cannot long continue unbroken. The actors then upon the stage have but retired to amend wherein defeat was developed, and in due time, with the whole available corps, we will have them again before the country and the world.

The *Merrimac* (now *Virginia*) is receiving the attention of the Norfolk mechanics, who, it is asserted, work upon her without remuneration, and they might as well, for the currency of the rebels, which multiplies with the fecundity, and with about as much backbone in its composition, as the *assignats* of the first French revolution, may any day lose its conventional value, and will in any event prove worthless finally. In addition to the *Virginia*, two other mailclad, or armored vessels are in course of completion at the Gosport yard. One of these is the sunken *Delaware*, which shared the fate of the *Merrimac* at the commencement of this rebellion, a very large vessel, which, if ever launched, will be a great acquisition to the secession navy. The history of the other is not known, but it is doubtless some old hulk which has been brought from the watery sepulchre to new and diabolical life. At Richmond also two iron-clad vessels are being built, and the utmost activity in this direction characterizes the rebels since their partial success with the *Virginia*.

Some of these bomb-proof fabrics, I am advised, are nearly completed, and the greatest exertion is being made to hasten forth the whole batch. We are, it is plain enough, to have more of the novel entertainment which has been introduced by the *Virginia* and *Monitor*, in these waters, and the hour is at hand, too, when collisions on land between our forces in this quarter will be no longer avoidable.

The force brought forward from Yorktown, on the night of the 8th and the morning of the 9th, to attack us in front, amounted to 10,000 troops, cavalry and infantry, with a detachment of twenty-five pieces of artillery. It has fallen back to Bethel, and that position is occupied now in strength by the Secessionists, who apparently expect a demonstration against us once more on the water.

In the meantime, we are looking anxiously for some sign from BURNSIDE, and every day the horizon of rebeldom in the direction of the Nansemond River and the Chuckatuk, is scrutinized by the boys, who often insist that the artillery booming on that side, and the pillars of smoke now and then seen, herald the attack upon Suffolk. Yours, A.

THE MERRIMAC AND THE ERICSSON.

Fortress Monroe Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

The expectation, or rather the hope, that the *Merrimac* would come out for another set-to with the *Monitor* is gradually dying out, and if it were not for the masts of the *Cumberland*, which protrude from the water, with the flag still flying, and the charred remains of the *Congress*, there would be nothing about Old Point to recall the memory of that tremendous conflict. The *Monitor* still occupies her position of advance guard. Lying well up in the Roads, where a good view is had up the Elizabeth River, with steam always up and crew on board, she is continually ready for her big antagonist, should she venture out again. The general impression is, however, that the *Merrimac* will not come out again; that she received serious damage in her two days' fight, and that her officers were convinced that the entire impregnability of the *Monitor* would enable her to continue the contest until some vital injury was done to the *Merrimac*. The time that has elapsed since the retreat of the *Merrimac*, as well as the fine weather which has prevailed, which would be favorable to her movements, strengthen these impressions. Still a strict watch is kept up, and a constant state of preparation maintained. Improving the experience gained by the first fight, the *Monitor* has been strengthened in important points, and it is believed will go into the next fight perfectly impervious to the heaviest missiles that can be sent against her. The appearance of her pilot-house is altogether altered, and now presents no sallet points against which a ball can strike. Such an accident as occurred to Capt. WORDEN will now be rendered impossible. These alterations and improvements are made under the direction of Mr. STIMERS, the Government Engineer, who superintended the building of the *Monitor*, and directed her machinery and the revolving of her tower during her fight. His whole energies are enlisted in the success of the battery, and in desiring another opportunity to prove its power against the *Merrimac*. The alterations are easily effected through the facilities provided by the Government machine-shop here, under the charge of Mr. J. DAVIDS. This gentleman was at the Norfolk Navy-yard when the rebellion broke out, but as he had made himself prominent by his courageous opposition to Secession, had no desire to remain after the authority of the Government was overthrown. He has since rendered valuable service by organizing machine-shops at Port Royal and Hatteras, and now superintends the establishment at Old Point.

THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE FIGHT.

DEATH OF GENS. M'CULLOCH AND M'INTOSH.

Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

FORT SMITH, Sunday, March 9, 1862.

Our troops, under Gens. VAN DORN, PRICE and MCCULLOCH, engaged the enemy for three days, the 5th, 6th, and 7th, at Perry's Ridge, in Benton County, this State, near the Missouri line.

The fighting was the most desperate on record. Our loss was immense; that of the enemy unknown. Gens. MCCULLOCH and MCINTOSH were both killed on the 7th inst. Gen. SLACK was mortally wounded. Gen. PRICE was slightly wounded in the arm.

Col. MCCRAE reported killed. Col. SIMS slightly wounded in the arm. Our forces are now in the rear of the enemy, and driving them southward. They are whipped beyond a doubt ere this. We are expecting later intelligence every moment.

Gen. MCCULLOCH fell while leading his command to a charge. The bodies of Gens. MCINTOSH and MCCULLOCH will arrive this evening. OSCEOLA.

LATER FROM FORT SMITH.

FORT SMITH, Sunday, March 9.

Up to the present moment nothing further has been heard from the fight, which is still raging. It seems as though our army have got to the rear of the enemy, and it is currently reported, were driving them southward. The following, from the Quartermaster at this place, has been published:

FORT SMITH, March 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER.—The brave Gen. MCCULLOCH is no longer on earth. He fell while bravely fighting at the head of his division, in a hardly-contested battle with the enemy near Cross Hollows on the 7th inst. His remains will be interred with military honors on Monday at 12 o'clock. The officers and troops of the command will hold themselves in readiness to perform this melancholy duty. Officers of this command will report in person at the Adjutant's office, at 9 o'clock. Sojourning officers of the army are invited to participate. Officers and soldiers of the battle of Oak Hills are invited to participate, also the command of Gen. PEARCE. The invitation is likewise extended to all citizens to unite in the procession. All colors and flags will be at half-mast and draped in mourning. Officers will wear the usual badge of mourning.

GEO. W. CLARE,
Major commanding Post.

LATER—ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

FORT SMITH, Tuesday, March 11.

Capt. HICKORY ROGERS arrived here yesterday in charge of the ammunition wagons. He brings with him official and some very interesting details of the battle between our forces and the enemy at Elkhorn, four miles from the Missouri line.

Capt. ROGERS says the fighting was terrible. A larger portion of our troops being armed with the common hunting rifles and shot guns, charged the enemy time and again, clubbing their guns and driving the enemy, who were armed with the best of guns, from their first position. The enemy gained a much stronger position, when, from the exhausted state of our troops, they fell back.

Gen. MCCULLOCH'S Division having lost so many of their officers, Gen. VAN DORN, fearful that they might become disorganized, deemed it advisable to withdraw, which he did in splendid order. The next day he attacked the enemy in their second position, and while the fighting was going on, withdrew his whole army.

Gen. VAN DORN says he is not whipped, and cannot be with the reinforcements which he shall receive, and by giving his troops a few days rest. He says he will drive them back to their starting place.

The withdrawal of so large an army in such fine order, after losing so many valuable officers, is looked upon as one of the most brilliant acts of the present war.

When it became known to the troops that Gen. MCCULLOCH was killed, they were frantic with rage, and his command fought like demons, charging at times, and putting to flight five times their number.

Gen. MCINTOSH fell at the head of his command early in the action; also, Gen. HEBERT. Gen. PRICE received a flesh wound in the arm the first day of the fight. Gen. SLACK, of the Missouri army, received a mortal wound.

There was a great many officers of lower grades killed and wounded, and it will be several days yet before an exact list of the killed and wounded can be got at.

Our loss in round numbers is estimated at 2,000 killed and wounded.

Our train is now at Stickers, on Boston Mountain, out of reach of the enemy, and will be up soon.

Our army fought the enemy on all sides, completely passing around them. OSCEOLA.

THE INDIANA EIGHTH IN THE FIGHT.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal.

CAMP PEASE, Ark., Sunday, March 9, 1862.

Well, at last we have had a fight—a big fight; and, thank God, a victorious fight. Not that we are, for it, indebted in the least to STERLING PRICE'S bravery, or to that of his ruffian forces, but to the fact, as here understood, that the forces of MCCULLOCH and MCINTOSH were united with his, under the chief command of Gen. VAN DORN. Their number, as far as can be ascertained from intelligent prisoners, was 39,000 to 42,000.

Intelligence of their advance upon and proximity to us, reached our camp on the 5th inst., and preliminary arrangements for their reception commenced in the evening. On the morning of the 6th we moved from our camp in Sugar Creek Hollow, and took position on the heights overlooking it from the north. To the Eighth and the First Indiana Battery, six pieces, Capt. KLAUSS, was intrusted the holding of a point which commanded the main road to Cross Hollows, from which it was supposed the advance would be made, and it also protected our left flank, and, indeed, from which we could have hurled a fearful fire upon the enemy, coming upon us by any practicable approach, except the rear.

The men, elated with the prospect of a battle worked with energy—the battery was planted and a breastwork thrown up to protect the infantry, below and in front of the battery. No demonstration was made by the rebels during the day, except a little brush with part of SIGEL'S command, near Bentonville. During the night, however, they managed to get in force on our right flank, and some three miles in our rear, on the main road to Springfield; and, on the 7th, about 11 A. M., the action opened with briskness and energy along both positions, raging at intervals with great fierceness. Toward evening they were effectually driven from their position on the right, nor has there been any fighting there since.

Not so in the rear, however. Here they supposed, doubtless, that they had us effectually trapped; as holding their position they would be able to cut off our supplies from the north. The conflict here was fearfully raging, and with doubtful prospect, when, about 3 P. M., an order from Gen. CURTIS directed the relief of Col. CARR, commanding at that point. Such was the eagerness of all to go that it was decided between the two wings by lot, and the left, composed of companies F, G, H, I and K, succeeded in getting the long "cut."

They were instantly dispatched under Lieut.-Col. SHUNK, as also three pieces of Capt. KLAUS' battery, and reached the scene of action in quick time. The firing was then temporarily suspended, the enemy changing position. Being promptly formed, and the battery planted to rake the supposed position of the rebels, they marched into the brush in that direction, when a terrible fire of musketry, shot and shell opened upon them, raking them diagonally. Through this they marched, without being able to reply, promptly reformed, when a still more murderous fire was opened upon them by another portion of the enemy, who were concealed over the crown of a hill. To this they replied with two spirited and fatal volleys. Preserving their line, they deployed and fell back in good order—skirmishing meanwhile—took a new position, when being again attacked they repulsed the enemy in vastly superior force, and held it during the night, sleeping upon their arms.

The disparity of numbers in this part of the fight must have been at least five to one in favor of the rebels.

During the night both armies increased their strength at this point, and on the morning of the 8th the battle again opened, and for hours naught but the roar of cannon and musketry could be heard for miles around, but with no doubtful result. Gen. SIGEL, with his "Dutch," backed by brave Hoosiers, Suckers Iowans and loyal Missourians, with perhaps the representatives of other States, swept everything before them. The enemy was driven and routed from every position, and armed rebellion in this "peck of woods" is now pretty well "played out," so far as facts at present indicate.

As the duty of holding our position in front, which devolved, by express order, on Col. BENTON, was one which at any moment might become of the most vital importance, he, like a true soldier, as well as a brave officer, faithfully carried out the order, although himself and the gallant officers and men of the right wing were thereby prevented from participating in the fearful fray. But that the men were exceedingly anxious to "go in," and that his fearless spirit chafed under the restraint "like the steed under galling rein," was evident enough from the promptitude and speed with which, upon the first intimation that he was relieved, they hastened to the scene of the conflict just in time to see that the rout of the foe was complete.

I cannot better describe the conduct of the officers and men than by quoting Col. BENTON'S official report:

"I cannot close this report without honorable mention of the promptitude and fidelity with which each member of the regiment executed every order given. Officers and men, comprehending the magnitude of the task to be accomplished, all were eager to bear their part. And when the order came for part of the regiment, the question was not which would *have* to go, but which be *compelled* to remain—a question which was decided by lot.

Without intending any invidious distinctions, I will be permitted to say that Lieut.-Col. DAVID SHUNK, upon this occasion, as upon all others, bore himself as a true man and a brave officer."

Major FARRIS, who had, on the morning of the 7th, been detailed, with a fatigue party, to obstruct the approaches, except such as we supposed could be commanded, and which precaution was deemed of sufficient importance to demand the superintendence of a field officer, on his return hastened to the field, and with his well-known fearlessness, maintained the reputation he so fully established at Rich Mountain—remaining all night on the field, nor leaving it on the 8th until, the victory being achieved, the regiment was ordered into camp.

Capt. KLAUS, and the brave Germans of his battery, also deserve honorable mention. Although but half of his force was in action, he, unfettered by special orders, as was Col. BENTON, commanded in person, and to his bravery, and that of his men, we are much indebted for our success. I watched their firing near by, on the 7th, and it was almost as regular as the vibration of a pendulum, and directed with unerring and fatal certainty.

On the 8th, he dismounted three of the enemy's guns in the very commencement of the action, and while I observed him, and as I am informed through the whole fight, he was as cool and calm at his post as if he had been merely sipping a glass of "lager." His men also manifested as little concern about danger as though engaged at an ordinary avocation. They are generally men of intelligence, and I am proud to say that he commands and they compose the First Indiana Artillery.

The following is our list of casualties:

KILLED—John Coburn, Henry Hardbarger and John Stiles, Co. F; Lieut. James R. Smith and Samul Harter, Co. H.

WOUNDED—Thos. Leatherland, *M. Hogan, *Zenos Hessford, John A. Rhoads, Joseph Repp, Henry Griffy, and Robt. D. Hite, Co. F; Lieut. J. W. Way, Allen O. Neff, B. C. Hoyt, Samuel H. Webb, Henry C. Voris, Grove G. Fowler, George W. Grimes, *James Malcolm, Wm. Prillaman, †Wm. Salisbury, and James T. Smith, Co. G; *John P. Finkle, *Thos. Webb and Wm. Jay, Co. H; Robert Torrence, *Wm. A. Garrison, Flavius Brewer and Jethro M. Hall, Co. I; George K. Maul, John Giles and Clinton Guthrie, Co. K.

MISSING—K. C. Hollingsworth and Ed. T. Reilly, Co. G, and John T. Nottingham, Co. H—all supposed to be wounded and prisoners.

In haste,
A. W. SANFORD,
Chaplain Eighth Indiana.

*Severly. †Dangerously. The others mostly slight wounds, though varying in degree. Those marked severely, except GARRISON, will all recover under ordinary care and treatment, and he may.

THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

GUERRILLAS THROUGHOUT HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT TO BE TREATED AS OUTLAWS—CHARITIES OF NEW-YORK AND EASTERN LADIES, &C.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, March 19, 1862.

The main section of the bill about executions which passed the Legislature is, that all executions issued on replevin bonds, or bonds having the force and effect of replevin bonds, executed after the passage of this act, and prior to the first Monday in January, 1863, shall be made returnable to the first Monday in March, 1863.

It is hoped and expected that Gen. HALLECK will treat rebel guerrillas and bridge-burners in Kentucky and Tennessee like those in Missouri. They are outlaws, to be punished as such. JOHN H. MORGAN is one of them. He and his gang are reported to have captured seven of our bridge-repairers at Franklin, Ky., on the 15th, and to have captured and run off the track a passenger train at Gallatin, Tenn., on the 16th.

The first lot of rice from Nashville was received here yesterday.

Our younger merchants are energetically putting in operation a Board of Trade and a Chamber of Commerce.

Our ladies acknowledge the receipt of more hospital stores from the ladies of New-York City, of Hornellsville, N. Y., of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Hartford, Cambridge and Roxbury. Our Sanitary Commission have just received from Attica, Ind., 60 boxes of chickens, 7 barrels eggs, 143½ barrels apples, 15 barrels potatoes, 2 barrels butter and 18 boxes sundries, beside 6 boxes from Indianapolis.

PRENTICE, this morning, remarks "We expect to go to Nashville this week, to Memphis next week, and to New-Orleans the week after." He says the *Journal's* daily list is vastly larger now than it ever was until within the last few months.

PONTIAC.

UP THE TENNESSEE.

AN INTERESTING PRIVATE LETTER.

SAVANNAH, Hardin County, Tenn.,
March 12, 1862.

DEAR BROTHER: We left Fort Henry at noon and ran up to the railroad bridge, sixteen miles distant. The timbers are all destroyed but the draw. The piers are standing. Here one of our transports came near being lost. The current being very rapid, the boat, having lost the use of her rudder, swung down across the channel, striking both bow and stern very heavily. We thought she would go down, but she did not experience much damage.

We then proceeded on up the river.

At most of the small plantations, the people were out waving their handkerchiefs, and cheering us. I have no doubt but that the part of Tennessee through which we have passed is strongly loyal. It was really a charming sight to be greeted with so much good feeling. The negroes would be out among the rest, and cheered right lustily. If the owners were not loyal, they would not allow their negroes to do this. We ran until about midnight, and had to lie by on account of the fog until morning. We started late. It was a most beautiful morning, just like our June at the North, the birds singing, and the canebrakes looking so fresh and green. The scenery reminded me much of the upper Mississippi. It is the same broken ridges, rising abruptly, only not in as regular form as there.

We passed several iron furnaces and one extensive stone quarry. The villages are all small on the river, and from this fact I should judge the country not to be a very good one, or the landings would show more business. We passed Decatur and Brownsville, and came to Patriot, Perry County. Here we saw the nicest white house in our journey. The owners, a lady and gentleman, were out on the porch, well dressed, and gave us a handsome greeting, which we returned with cheers for our beloved Union. We stopped a short distance above the town to wood.

The fleet of boats in our division also stopped. The man who had care of the wood, and another young man, came down to see about matters.

Indeed him about the Union feeling. He said Perry County had always voted for the Union. At the election held on the 1st of March, the unconditional Union candidate for Sheriff, named JESSE THOMPSON, received a large majority. Coffee is one dollar per pound; no powder to be had; salt, four dollars per bushel; corn, two dollars and a half per barrel; and wheat, one dollar per bushel. The principal crops were corn and wheat, but little tobacco, and some cotton. The farms are very small. The Winter wheat looks splendidly well. You can hardly imagine a better sight to one from the icy North than the fields clothed in living green. We saw a deserted cabin which some of our boats had fired. Another one some unruly soldier had broken into and destroyed everything. This is inexcusable, and is directly chargeable to the officers in command. It will, if not stopped, hurt us beyond measure. Some of the boats called along on the cabins, and the soldiers jerked all the chickens, &c., they could find. One of our boats, the *Argyle*, with the Fifty-seventh Illinois, was fired into by a squad of rebel cavalry at a place called Clifton; one man killed and two wounded. A squad of our forces landed, and took ten of the inhabitants as hostages. They say it was a stray party, and they had driven them off during the day.

Savannah is a place of six hundred inhabitants. At the election the Union candidate had over 200 votes, and the secession candidate 13. I conversed with an intelligent gentleman, and feel assured that the Union sentiment here is strong. They could not procure any salt, and had to cure their pork with ashes and sugar. We have now here over sixty steamers and two gunboats. Pittsburgh, where they had a fight a few days since, is only four miles above.

We hear the enemy are in strong force along the line of the railroad. If so, we will shortly have a fight.

Our army have enlisted about 100 men here already. The numerous regiments drilling, and the busy preparations of various kinds, with the country and town people and darkeys gazing with astonished wonder, are a sight never to be forgotten. The weather is very mild. It is now, at noon, too warm for comfort with a coat on.

I don't think the opening of the rivers will actually help the price of produce much in the end. The reign of terror has left the South with no means to buy.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 22, 1862

$50,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou	94	
25,000	do.....lots	5.0	94½
5,000	do.....		94½
4,500	U.S. 6s, Ore. War Loan half yearly.		93¾
500	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes.....small.		100⅛
1,000	Ill. Cen. Reg. b.	60	88¾
37,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90 .		57¾
2,000	do.....		57¼
3,600	N. Carolina 6s.....		70
5,000	Missouri 6s.....s	60	51
9,000	do.....		51⅜
11,000	do.....		51⅝
2,000	C.B.&Y.R.&P.c.bs.		98¾
1,000	Chi.&N.W.S.F.bs		87¼
11,000	Chi.&N.W. 1 mg.		47
20,000	do.....		47⅛
4,000	Tol. & Wab. 2mg.		47
1,000	Gal. & C. 2d M.B.		98½
1,000	Chi. & R. Is. B...		98
30	Amer. Ex. Bank....		99¾
10,000	Amer. Gold..b15..		101⅜
80,000	do.....		101¾
10,000	do.....b20..		101⅞
5,000	do.....b25..		101⅜
5,000	do.....b28..		101⅜
20	Penn. Coal Com....		82
10	Pacific M. S. Co....		96
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....		83¼
6	do.....		83⅜
100	do.....b30		83⅜
200	Erie Railway.....		37⅜
400	do.....		37⅝
50	do.....s30		37⅝
100	do.....b10		37⅝
461	Erie R. Preferred...		62
50	do.....s30		62
400	Mich. Cen. R.....		56
125	Mich. So. & N. I. R.		24
400	do.....b60		24¼
100	Mich. S. & N. I. G.S.		47¾
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...		65¾
200	Clev. & Pitts R.		17¾
5	Clev., Col. & C. R.		112¾
150	Gal. & Chic. R.....		69
100	Clev. & Tol. R.....		45¼
100	do.....		45¾
400	do.....		45¾
200	do.....b30		45¾
200	do.....b30		45¾
100	do.....s60		45¾
50	Chi. & R. I. R.....		56¾
10	Mil. & P. du C. R..		26¾
125	do.....		26

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg		94¾
3,000	U. S. 5s, '74.. Cou		87¾
8,000	U. S. 6s, '81.. Con		94½
50,000	do.....b4		94¾
5,500	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes.....small.		100¾
16,000	Tenn. S. 6s, '90..		58½
3,000	Vir. St. 6s.....		60
1,000	Mo. State 6s.....		52¾
3,000	do.....		52¾
10,000	do.....		52¾
5,000	American Gold..		101¼
30,000	do.....		101⅜
5,000	do.....b15.		101⅜
60,000	do.....b30.		101⅜
3.0	Erie Railway.....s30		37⅝
225	do.....		38
25	do.....b30		38¼
200	do.....b10		38
700	do.....		38
350	Canton Company..		14
50	Pac. M. S. Co.....s30		96
50	N. Y. Cen. R.....		83¾
400	Clev. & Tol. R.....		46¾
300	do.....b30		46¾
1000	do.....		46¾
100	Erie R. Pref.....s30		62¾
74	do.....		62¾
50	Harlem R. Pref....		31⅞
50	Mich. Cen. R.R....		56¾
150	do.....		56